The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,276.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
——— including postage	„	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28	0
——— including postage	„	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„	16	0
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——— including postage	„	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0	4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4	0
Repetition	„	2	0
First insertion, each line	„	0	6
Second insertion	„	0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„	0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„	1	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BLODWELL—March 11th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Mr. Frank C. Blodwell, Bank of Bombay, of a son.

GILES—March 24th, at Breach Candy, the wife of Samuel Giles, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHARLES—March 24th, at the European General Hospital, James Charles, seaman ship *Alfred*, aged 22 years.

FRIAS—March 23rd, at the European General Hospital, Paul Frias, seaman, ship *Esperance*, aged 29 years.

MARTIN—March 22nd, at the European General Hospital, James Martin, seaman S. S. *Tynemouth*, aged 28 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

CARR—March 17th, at Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of Mr. R. P. Carr, of a son.

DEATH.

DRURY—March 12th, at Bellary, Captain Fleetwood Pellew Drury, of the 20th Regiment N. I., aged 42 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	26th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	9th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P. Commander, R. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above on 3rd April.

N. B.—The steamers will not cal at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.......... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.......... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. COTTIER, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Galle	14	
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Galle	7		„ Tuticorin		29
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Madras	15	30	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "ASIA," 1,650 tons, 350 H. P., C. BAXTER, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 1st April, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore „	Sunday.
Vingoria „	Sunday.	Calicut „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Comta „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
ellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
alicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
ypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
chi.... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

he Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in ordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 31st March at . M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

EAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			*Up Steamers.*		
bay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
rnee - - „	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - - „	Monday	P.M.
unwell - „	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - „	Monday	P.M.
hur - - „	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - „	Tuesday	A.M.
agherry „	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry „	Tuesday	P.M.
pore - - „	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
wan - - „	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - „	Wednesday	A.M.
gorla - - „	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
- - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr.	Wednesday	P.M.

e Steamer "KARANJAH" will be despatched in accordance the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 28th March, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

ollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Bombay - -Dep.	1st, 10th & 29th.	Mandavee -Dep.	6th, 16th & 26th
Varavul - - „	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Dwarka - - „	6th, 16th & 26th
Mangarole - „	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Pore Bunder „	7th, 17th & 27th
Pore Bunder „	4th, 14th & 24th.	Mangarole - „	7th, 17th & 27th
Dwarka - - „	4th, 14th & 24th.	Varavul - „	8th, 18th, & 28th
Mandavee -Arr.	5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay -Arr	9th, 19th, & 29th

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 1st April, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN AND JEDDO.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "LORD CLYDE," as above, on the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage (natives only) apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 6th March.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. HARLEY, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 31st March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	„ 37	5	0	
Third Class	„ 23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE A 1 S. S. "TYNMOUTH," Captain FOSTER, R. N., will sail about the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

9th March 1866.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE fast sailing British Ship "REGINA," 800 Tons Register, BRADY, immediate despatch for the apply at the Office of E EDULJEE, Bawa Bane, Fort.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class..........£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class..........£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

EXTRA STEAMER.

The steam ship "KOINA," 1000 tons, Captain BALDWIN, will be despatched about the 7th April, a few first class passages only available.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "GOLCONDA," (1,909 Tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain COLEMAN, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 29th March, at 8-30 A. M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 20th March 1866.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 26th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Wednesday the 28th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Thursday morning.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "RANGOON," 1,776 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain McCULLOCH, will be despatched for above Ports on FRIDAY, the 30th March, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Tuesday, the 27th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by noon of the 27th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 20th March 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Ship "LEPANTO," Captain WALKER, will meet with quick despatch, the greatest part of her Cargo being engaged. For particulars apply to

STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.,
Agents Ship *Lepanto.*

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Mahaluckshmi*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain CORNEY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Planet*, NATTRASS, Commander, from London, are requested to sign the Average Bond now being circulated, and to take delivery of their Goods at once. Failing their doing so, Captain NATTRASS will be compelled to land the Cargo without further notice, as the Ship is leaking from damage sustained from grounding on the Prongs while entering the Harbour.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents Ship *Planet.*

7th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Tythonus*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain ALLEBY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Stalwart*, WILSON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WILSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

THE ORIGINAL SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, after a BRILLIANT TOUR of unprecedented success through Calcutta, Madras, and the North West Provinces, will have the honour to commence their FAREWELL CONCERTS in Bombay, at the Grant Road Theatre on or about

APRIL FIRST.

☞ For particulars see future Advertisements.

MAHABLESHWUR ANNUAL SALE OF BUILDING SITES.—Applications for BUILDING SITES should be addressed to the Superintendent before the 1st of May, about which date the annual sale of the right of occupancy of sites will be sold by Auction.

The number of available Sites is rapidly decreasing.

HENRY COOK, M. D., Superintendent.

Mahableshwur, 19th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all SHARES in this Bank, upon which the THIRD CALL has not been paid, have been FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAMUEL W. READ, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED)—SIXTH CALL OF Rs. 100 PER SHARE.—Shareholders in this Company were required to pay a SIXTH CALL of Rupees ONE HUNDRED per SHARE on or before the 15th instant, in accordance with a Circular Notice dated 21st ultimo forwarded by Post. Further Notice is hereby given, that unless the said Call be paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on or before THURSDAY the 5th day of April next, the Shares in respect of which such Call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

TENDERS are required for the EXCAVATION of MATERIAL and LOADING the Company's BARGES at ELEPHANTA, UNLOADING at COLABA and DEPOSITING the MATERIAL in BACK BAY. Full particulars can be learned by application to the Company's Engineers.

Each Tender to be marked "ELEPHANTA TENDER," and to be lodged on or before 15th April with

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

23rd March 1866.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE—The SIXTH INSTALMENT of Rs. 200 per Share (making Rs. 1,400 called up) has been made payable at the Offices of the Company on or before the 4th April 1866. If paid between that day and the 11th, Interest will be charged at 9 per cent.

At 18 per cent. if not paid before the 18th.
At 24 per cent. ditto ditto 25th.

The Report has been addressed to all Shareholders, and if not received can be had on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 19th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY & KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Registered Office on FRIDAY the 6th April next, at 2 P. M., when at the requisition of certain Shareholders the following Proposition will be submitted:—

1. That Clauses 49 and 50 should be amended by inserting that instead of a Shareholder holding 50 Shares to qualify him to be a Director, a Shareholder holding 20 Shares will be eligible to the Office of Director, provided that the same number of Shares have been registered in the Register of Shareholders for three weeks instead of three months.

The Meeting will then be coninued and the following Propositions submitted by the Directory:—

1. That the affairs of the Association be voluntarily wound up.
2. That two Liquidators be appointed and remuneration fixed.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 20th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received on the 31st March 1866 at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Samples of the Articles to be supplied can be seen, and further particulars known, by personal application at the Office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,
C. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, 14th March 1866.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a waste piece of LAND, formerly occupied by Machbivalas huts, situate between the Public Road and the river near the Dutch Bunder in Nanpoora, Surat, measuring about 1,250 square yards, and subject to the annual payment of Rs. 132-12-7 to Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Surat Municipal Office, on the 10th April 1866, during Office hours, unless previously disposed by private sale.

J. M. DUFF,
Acting Magte. and Prest. M. Committee.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICES of the above Company have been REMOVED to No. 2, Forbes Street.

It is requested that, for the present, all Communications be addressed to the Directors of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

For the Board of Directors,
R. L. TAYLOR, Chairman.

Bombay, 12th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz.:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.

" 6th March 1866. "C. C. PENNEY."

The undersigned HENRY ROGERS gives Notice that such Advertisement was issued without his authority or consent, and that Mr. C. C. PENNEY has no right to carry on business as he proposes.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 7th March 1866.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Shareholders holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS or PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to send them in and to have them exchanged for SHARE CERTIFICATES.

R. BALCRUSTNA, Manager.

7, Church Lane, 5th March 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c., &c., has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Just received a stock of Gentleman and Ladys' walking Boots.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

MONDAY EVENING, 26TH MARCH.

FOR the Benefit of MR. JOHN WESSELY.

Grand and surprising Representations by PROFESSOR VANEK & Co., Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, Extraordinary and wonderful Magical Experiments of the ELECTRIC CANON, or Mr. Wessely here, Mr. Wessely there, Mr. Wessely everywhere.

☞ The Electric Canon is one of the most wonderful and modern experiments in Magic, never before seen or done in India. Mr. Wessely will enter the Canon, and immediately on being fired off, will appear in propria personæ.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Family Tickets to admit three)	Rs.	15
Dress Circle (Single Tickets)	„	6
Dress Circle (for Children under 8 years)	„	3
Stalls	„	4
Gallery	„	3
Pit	„	2

Doors open at 8 o'clock; Performance to commence at 8-45.

☞ Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, and at the Theatre on the evening of performance.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its reestablishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. The first number appeared on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at No. 2, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY the 27th March 1866.

1st.—For the election of Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co, who have dissolved partnership.

2nd.—For the election of three Directors.

R. L. TAYLOR,
C. C. PENNEY,
ગેલાભાઈ પદમશી,
i e GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY,
શીવજી વેલજી,
i e SEWJEE WELLJEE,
Directors of the M. L. & R. Co. (Limited).

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, at noon on MONDAY next, the 26th instant, from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta of about seventy Tons of AMANDIVE COIR, be the same more or less, which will be ready for shipment about the end of the current month.

2nd. The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd. The Coir will be placed on board in bundles, which must be preserved entire and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order and condition, according to weight.

4th. The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed, and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of Lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the Collector of South Canara may require of him.

5th. The Freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir, in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th. The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Offig. Supt. of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 21st March 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street).—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lamber,

FOR SALE to arrive by ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

BY LAST OVERLAND MAIL.—Ladies' and Girls' Black Cashmere Boots, Morocco Shoes and Slippers. Gents' Plain and Patent Leather Boots.

N. B.—In Stock, Silver'd Glass Plates, 22 by 16, 24 by 18, 48 by 24, and 50 by 26 inches.

Every requisite for Engineers and Architects.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

23, Apollo Street, 15th March 1866.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS.—Fresh supply received from Crosse and Blackwell:—Hams, Cheeses, Salted Salmon, and Herrings in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon, Game and Pork Pies, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Jams, Jellies, Sauces, Biscuits, and other Stores.

15th March 1866. S. D'ESPERANCE.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

NOTICE.—All Persons having CLAIMS against MR. NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE MOTABHOY, or the late firm of Messrs. NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co., are requested to forward the same to the undersigned without delay.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Solicitors for Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee Motabhoy.

Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-partnership Business, lately carried on by us, the undersigned, as Civil Engineers and Contractors, under the Firms of WELLS, RUSTOMJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., and WELLS and RUSTOMJEE, has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 24th day of October last.

All claims upon the said late Firms if sent to Messrs. WELLS and GLOVER, at their Office at Warree Bunder, will be discharged by them.

(Signed) JOHN SMITH WELLS.
„ THOMAS C. GLOVER.
„ RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE.
„ MANOCKJEE HORMUSJEE,
By his Attorney Rustomjee Eduljee.

Bombay, 19th March 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Fifty-five Rupees per Share, will be payable to Registered Shareholders at the Office of the undersigned, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, on and after Second of April next.

LAWRENCE ROBERTSON, Liquidator.

Bombay, 20th March 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 in 20,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

HEAD OFFICE, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 30th and 31st instant, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
JOHN SKINNER, Agent.
For the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited),
J. W. H. ILBERY, Manager.
For the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East,
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
R. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited),
A. THOMSON, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MULLER, Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India,
JAMES HOSSACK, Manager.
For the Bank of India,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Asiatic Banking Corporation,
R. H. BAKER, Sub-Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
For the East India Bank,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.
For the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited),
SAMUEL W. READ, Acting Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.
For the Bombay City Bank (Limited),
D. McCULLOCH, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
For the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited),
P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Offices of the undersigned in London have been REMOVED from 6, East India Avenue, to No. 12, Leadenhall Street.

3rd February 1866. FORBES & Co.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of DR. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY established myself as a GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, carrying on business under the firm and style of E. DE CREPELENE & Co.

I have also authorized MR. G. W. LEWIS to sign the firm by procuration.

E. DE CREPELENE.

Bombay, 21st March 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

MADRAS STEAM SAW MILLS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SAWN TEAK WOOD.—This Company is prepared to deliver F. O. B., at Beypore, Malabar Teak Wood, well seasoned and of the very best description, sawn to order, at prices varying according to size and quantity from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-12 per cubic foot. For further particulars apply to

DYMES & Co., Agents, Madras.

THE KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The following Special Resolutions were passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, held on the 23rd January last, and confirmed at a subsequent Meeting held on the 24th February, following:—

1st. That No. XVIII. of the Articles of Association be altered, and that instead of the words "by the High Court of Judicature" "by liquidators" be inserted. Carried unanimously.

2nd. That No. XIX. of the Articles of Association be cancelled. Carried unanimously.

3rd. That the Company be forthwith wound up. Carried unanimously.

4th. That a vote of thanks be passed to the present Secretaries for their trouble and care of the Shareholders' interests. Carried unanimously.

Messrs. F. CHAMBERS and WILLIAM GILBERT were unanimously appointed Liquidators.

BLACKWELL & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 6th March 1866

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent: Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum will be charged on all UNPAID CALLS from this date.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Offices of the Auctioneers, by order of the Liquidators, on MONDAY the 16th day of April 1866, at noon, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, all those desirable COFFEE ESTATES, situated at Wynaad, Malabar, lately belonging to the firm of LECKIE & Co., in the following Lots:—

LOT 1.—All that very valuable Estate called THE "CULLOOR" ESTATE, situate about 2½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut (and connected therewith by a good road), comprising about 300 acres more or less of Coffee in full bearing, with a large and very rich tract of Forest and Grazing Lands of some 1,000 to 1,500 acres.

The Estate is well furnished with permanent buildings and the most approved machinery for curing crop, driven by water power.

The habit of the Plant on this estate is most luxuriant, and its bearing capacity of the highest order.

The crops from this estate may be estimated at 10 cwt. per acre.

LOT 2.—THE "ANNETTE" ESTATE, is adjacent to the Culloor, and comprises about 190 acres in full bearing, and is furnished with a substantial bungalow and temporary buildings and machinery.

LOT 3.—THE "CHARLOTTE" ESTATE, is a young and very promising estate, cut out of the Honnooth Jungles, is distant about 4½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut, and is connected therewith by a good road. The cultivated portion comprises about 150 acres, about half of which is in full bearing, and the estate possesses excellent permanent buildings. Large and most valuable Jungle lands, estimated at some 2,000 acres, belong to this property.

LOT 4.—THE "ADELAIDE" ESTATE, situate near Culputty, and comprising about 180 acres of coffee in full bearing, and sundry swamps (the contents of which are most valuable as manure) with some grazing land. This estate is well furnished with permanent buildings of all kinds of the best description, and is amply supplied with the best machinery and working plant. It is opened on the most productive description of soil in the Wynaad, and is in all points second to no estate yet opened in the district.

The first planting was done in 1857 and the last in 1859, so that it is now acquiring its fullest bearing capacity.

The crop of 1863-64 was 110 tons and the crop now on the trees is estimated at 120 tons.

LOT 5.—THE "FIELD" ESTATE, also situate near Culputty and comprising about 150 acres of coffee in the most luxuriant and promising state of growth, and in full bearing for 1866, is well supplied with permanent buildings, machinery and working plant, is well roaded, and otherwise well laid out. The estate is formed on the same description of soil as the Adelaide, has been well managed, and will become a very productive property. There is a fine Jungle of about 250 to 300 acres attached to this property.

LOT 6.—THE "WALLACE" ESTATE, adjoining the Field Estate, opened in 1859, comprising about 100 acres of coffee in full bearing and a large stretch of about 400 acres of superior Jungle Forest and Bamboo and Grazing lands. It is well roaded, and well laid out, and possesses a first class bungalow and other permanent buildings and (in conjunction with the Field Estate) the most approved machinery and buildings for curing crop.

LOT 7.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Muddikah Mullil," good forest land in the vicinity of the Adelaide Estate.

LOT 8.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Pallakoonda," situate near the foot of the Tambercherry Pass.

To view the property apply to JAMES BOOSEY, Esq., Adelaide Estate, Calicut, and for further information and particulars and condition of Sale, apply to the Auctioneers, Bombay, Messrs. KELLY, HORE, MANISTY & LANGLEY, Solicitors, Bombay; Messrs. BAINBRIDGE, BYARD, GAIR & Co., Madras; Messrs. SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., Calcutta, and Messrs. LIDBETTER & Co., Kurrachee.

Dated 15th March 1866.

ALSO, TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, immediately after the sale of the COFFEE ESTATES, (unless previously disposed of by private contract), and in the following Lots:—

LOT 1.—PLANTATION HOUSE, CALICUT.—Situate 3 miles from Calicut, in a compound of about 3 acres planted with fine large mango trees of the best sort, with a good sized terraced garden, with 2 wells, a tank, and a small bungalow in it, stable, coach house, harness room, cow and bullock stalls, piggeries, sheep pens, fowl-house, poultry yard, &c.—all pucka built and tile roofed. The and double winged, and nearly surrounded with spacious verandahs, both above and below. It faces the west, and contains large drawing room and dining room, 10 bedrooms, some with dressing rooms, all with bath rooms, 4 lower rooms used as offices, and several other rooms on the ground floor, suited for store rooms, besides kitchens and servants' offices.

At the back of the house are situated the Coffee works, consisting of a very strong and pucka built engine house, tile roofed, with a 12 horse steam engine in perfect order, driving 2 sets of peelers, and 2 sets of winnowers and sizers, connectedly or not, which will peel and size 15 tons of Coffee per day. Also, a first rate 12 feet iron Screw Cutting Lathe, with cutters and tools complete, and a circular Saw Table, with a set of saws and spindle complete, loose and duplicate Machinery of all kinds. Spare sizer machines, and spare sheets of zinc and copper for sizing, 2 blacksmith's forges with English double blast bellows, and all necessary tools for making iron work for Estate use.

Close to the engine house is a garbling shed, 108 feet by 72 feet, chunam floor, and adjoining this shed are 2 large storing and packing sheds, together 145 feet by 24 feet, asphalte floors. In these sheds there are 18 bins for receiving Coffee from the sizers. Next to these is a another packing and hooping shed 74 feet by 25 feet. All these sheds are built on stone pillars, and roofed with corrugated iron, fastened upon the most lasting and solid wood work throughout. There are also Coffee stores floored with asphalte, and roofed with corrugated iron, four feet walls from the ground, and railings up to the roof, one 47½ feet by 16½ feet, and one 27½ by 18½ feet; and a third store, built of stone and wood, about 100 feet long and 16 feet wide, with other sheds for storing Coffee. There are five large drying Terraces, containing about 40,000 superficial square feet, all chunamed with the best chunam.

The whole surrounded by a stone wall eight feet high, with good lock-up gates.

And also, will be included in the sale of this lot, one of Tuxford's Traction Engines, with 2 tanks, tender, and 3 large cars, all in good order, cost £2,500, and lately refitted with new and powerful cylinders.

LOT 2.—"CULLOOR" COTTAGE.—Situate in a large compound close by, five large rooms in a line, with first-rate verandahs, 2 sitting and 3 bed rooms, with bath rooms, store, pantry, and cook-rooms, detached coach house and stable, a good well—all pucka built.

LOT 3.—KURRACHEE ESTATE.—A plot of land held on a long lease from Government, close to the Railway, about 9,000 square yards with a pucka built godown 100 feet by 30, and a room over it 30 by 30.

To view the property at Calicut apply to T. F. PUNNETT, Esq., on the Estates, and to view that at Kurrachee, to Messrs. THOMAS LIDBETTER & Co., Kurrachee; and for further information and particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, Bombay, Messrs. KELLY, HORE, MANISTY, & LANGLEY, Solicitors, Bombay; Messrs. BAINBRIDGE, BYARD, GAIR & Co., Madras; Messrs. SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., Calcutta; and Messrs. LIDBETTER & Co., Kurrachee.

NOTICES.

FOREST DEPARTMENT—SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.—NOTICE is hereby given, that 930 logs, or thereabouts, of excellent TEAK TIMBER, useful for building purposes, will be sold by Public Auction, in lots suitable to purchasers, at the BULSAR DEPOT on the 28th March 1866.

The Logs are of average length and girth as under:

	From	To	Remarks.
Length	30 ft.	36 ft.	A few are greater dimensions.
Circumference.	3 ft. 2 in.	4 ft.	

The Timber can be inspected by application at the Depot and full particulars obtained by letter addressed to the undersigned at Bulsar.

W. P. WALSHE,
Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Surat and Northern Division.

Deputy Conservator's Camp, Gundava, 22nd Feb. 1866.

N. B.—It is not probable that another sale will take place until after the Monsoon.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse.* These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED EX—"MARY STENHOUSE."—

PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4½ octaves.
MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.
BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED TO BE LANDED EX "CELESTIAL EMPIRE"—SEWING MACHINES, by Wheeler and Wilson of London.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart.,	WATTS PHILLIPS,
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PIERCE EGAN,	MISS BRADDON,
PERCY B. ST. JOHN,	MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
HENRY J. BYRON,	MRS. GORDON SMYTHIES, &c., &c.,

and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c., Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

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The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print.

The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

WANTED.

CASHIER WANTED for a G. I. P. Railway Contract. Apply to C. B. KER, Esq., Boorhanpoor, enclosing Testimonials.

WANTED, a NATIVE CORRESPONDENT, who thoroughly understands English and can speak Gujerati. Salary Rs. 70 or 80 per mensem, according to abilities. Address "Z.," care of the Bandora Station Master.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED, two or three good CLERKS of experience. A thorough knowledge of Mercantile Book-keeping will be required, with satisfactory references as to character and ability. Application to be made in writing to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Company, Grant Road.

T. W. WOOD,
Chief Auditor and Accountant.

Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, four large GLASS SHOW-CASES, suitable for the center of Shops. One ditto ditto suitable for a Library. Apply to

ROSSELET & Co.

FLOUR FOR SALE.—A small quantity of very superior FLOUR at moderate terms. Apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Old Police Office, Forbes Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1866.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONARY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. Also a lot of GLASS WARE, a DINNER SERVICE, and a BEDROOM SET. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.

13 Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

COTTAGE PIANO FOR SALE.—A brand-new PIANO, with all the latest improvements, just arrived from England, cost Sixty Pounds, and will be sold at a reduction. Apply to

CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE, Dubashes,
Forbes Street, opposite David Sassoon's.

21st March 1866.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS,—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by SHAND, MASON & Co.

Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

WE have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India.* Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

THE *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Macum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

WE have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office. —*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its prices, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette.* The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE—

Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.

Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade.*

JUST TO HAND,

A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.

Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at Akolah, Berar, the property of a Gentleman—a very commodious pucka-built BUNGALOW, containing a large drawing-room, dining-room, dressing and bed-rooms, bath-rooms, store-room, matey's room, and extensive verandah, with an extensive range of substantially built out-houses, consisting of stables, coach-houses, bullock shed, poultry and fowl houses, store-room and cook-room—with a spacious court yard and cistern, with a sweet water well in the compound. The whole occupying about nine acres of land.

Plans of the dwelling-houses, together with those of the out-houses &c., may be seen, and all particulars ascertained, on applying at the Office of the undersigned.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,

Bombay, 15th February 1866. 2, Forbes Street, Fort.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

RACE GLASSES.—The best procurable are our three-sight Binocular Glasses.

No. 1.—Small size, Ivory with gilt mountings, and tortoise-shell eye pieces	Rs.	70
„ 2.—Do. do. Russia leather gilt mountings, metal eye pieces	„	70
„ 3.—Larger size, all black leather, with metal eye pieces	„	65
„ 4.—Do. Brown Russia with gilt mountings, metal eye pieces, and with rings and swivel to silk cord to carry the glass (without the case) over the shoulder	„	80
„ 5.—Do. Mauve Russia and silver mountings, similar to No. 4	„	80

⁂ All the above have each three sights, "Theatre," "Field," and "Marine," and each Binocular has either a morocco folding case, or a leather sling case.

No. 6.—A large single sight Binocular of large field, black leather and metal frame	Rs.	35
„ 7.—Beautifully enamelled blue and flowered, with pearl dots, and mother o' pearl eye pieces, gilt mountings	„	60

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE, OR DOMESTIC SODA-WATER APPARATUS, for the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures, Soda-Water, Sparkling Lemonades, Carbonated Water, Mineral Water, &c., &c.

The Improved Double Patent Gazogene is made to hold six bottles of Soda-Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is only four annas, it reduces the Soda-Water to the cost of eight annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda-Water, Carbonate-Water, &c. &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

The improved Double Patent Gazogene is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private individuals, an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated Mineral-Waters can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the improved Gazogene of the six Soda Water bottle size, Rs. 20, Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders }
Twelve White-papered Powders } All enclosed in one hermetically sealed Tin Box.
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders }

Rs. 3 per Box, Net Cash.

N. B.—The three twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated-Water or of Soda-Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda-Water bottles.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are

FOR CASH ONLY.

Parties wishing to have a monthly or quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Back-bays declined from 4,500 to 4,400 premium; United Victorias from 2,050 to 2,025 per share; New Elphinstones from 190 to 185 premium; Mazagons close at 1,100; Freres 500 per share; Bombay Bank shares 49 premium; Commercials 10 premium; Old Financials 3¾ discount. Market dull and declining.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1⅝d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 11/16d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100⅛
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99⅞
Do. ...	60 Do. do.	98⅞
Madras ...	30 Do. do.	99
China ...	60 Do. do.	214

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ..	4,400 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	190 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do...	185 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Frere Land Co. ..	500 per share.
110,00	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,100 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	250 pm.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	2,025 per share.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	..Rs. 90
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	" 93
" " Co.'s " 1835-36	}
" " " " 1842-43	} " 88½
" " " " 1854-55	}
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	" 102½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ..	" 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.	" 108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	..Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 296
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 10⅝
Gold Leaf	" 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 23rd March 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May)..	" 460 to 465
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)..	" 460 to 465
Surat and Broach (New)..	" 455 to 460
Porebunder (New)..	" 430 to 435
Veeraval (New)	" 430 to 435
Khandeish (New)	" 435 to 440
Dharwar (now ready)	" 490 to 495
Hinghunghaut (New)	" 465 to 470
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	" 450 to 452

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 24.

Bell, Colonel H. W. B., Royal Engineers, on leave, from Tanna.

Calcott, Major B., 26th Cameronians, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 24.

Bell, Colonel H. W. B., Royal Engineers, on leave, to Tanna.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 23rd March.

Lieutenant E. G. Sabben, is attached to the 17th Regiment Native Infantry.

BENGAL.

(*From the Gazette of India, March* 17.)

Messrs. W. B. Oldham, F. W. Porter, and G. R. C. Williams, Junior Civil Servants, having, within the prescribed interval after arrival in India, passed examinations in two languages, have each been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 800.

The following promotions in the Oudh Commission, consequent on Mr. Lindsay's proceeding to Europe on furlough, are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council:—

Major J. F. MacAndrew to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. A. Young, M. D., to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant J. N. B. Hewett to be Assistant Commissioner 1st Grade.

Major A. E. Wilkinson to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. A. F. Millet to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant Theodore William Hogg, of the 20th Hussars, Doing-duty Officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, C. B., V. C., of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry, Commandant 11th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed leave of absence from the 12th instant to date of embarkation in April next, to visit Bombay, with permission to proceed thence to Europe on furlough on private affairs for three years under the old Regulations.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

Governor General's Body Guard.

Surgeon Major G. Banister, attached to the 7th Native Infantry, to officiate in medical charge of the Body Guard, during the absence on sick leave of Assistant Surgeon H. D. Jones.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Colonel W. A. Middleton, C. B., of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General of Royal Artillery in India, on the departure of Colonel J. M. Adye, C. B., proceeding to England to join the 13th Brigade.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre of the late 67th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Henry Lotus Alexander Tottenham, to be Captain.

Cadre of the late 54th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Edward Daniel Hamilton Vibat, to be Captain.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Army Commissariat Department.

Captain W. D. Hogg, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, vice Captain H. R. Bradford, proceeding to Europe.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Colonel J. E. Goodwyn, C. B., of Her Majesty's 41st Foot, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General, in succession to Brigadier General A. C. Errington, who is permitted at his own request, to resign his appointment on the Brigade Staff from the 23rd instant.

With reference to Government General Order No. 614 of the 20th June 1865, the following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, dated 30th December last, are published for general information:—

I have considered in Council your military letter dated 31st August, in which you submit for my decision certain points which have arisen out of my despatch dated 16th May 1865. Until this decision reaches you, you state you propose to consider the provisions of my despatch as applying, not only to the officers holding the appointments noted in the 15th paragraph, but also to the several officers of the departments of the Adjutant General, and Quarter Master General and to Brigadier Generals, under the authority which appears to be given under paragraph 9.

In reply to this reference, I have to inform you that field officers of Her Majesty's British Regiments who, on appointment to brigade commands or other staff situations, will, under the rules of the service, be now generally seconded, may be permitted to retain their staff situations for the period of five years, whether the regiments to which they nominally belong quit India or not before the expiration of their tour, and that the same principle is to apply to substantive field officers in staff employ, who may be placed on half pay on the return home of their regiments. It is to be understood, however, that although such officers may retain appointments they are in possession of, they are not to be considered eligible to be selected for appointment to staff situations other than those referred to in the 15th paragraph of my despatch No. 152 of 1865, viz., Divisional Commands, Adjutant General, and Quarter Master General, Personal Staff.

I have further to inform you, in reply to your letter dated 20th September, No. 404, that a similar decision is to apply to officers holding the appointment of district Inspectors of Musketry, who, under the instructions contained in my despatch dated 16th September 1862, No. 338, are to be seconded in their regiments.

It will rest with the officers affected by this decision to take means for ascertaining whether their remaining in India after the departure of the regiments meets with approval of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAR.

24 Island Light .... McFee......... Aden, March 14.

25 Himalaya .... Hoxes......... London, Dec. 1.

DEPARTURES.

MAR.

24 John Bunyan .... Stitch .... Liverpool.

Tilly (s) .... Main .... Malabar Coast.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per *Himalaya*.—On the 17th February, spoke the ship *Belgravia*, from Bombay bound to Liverpool. Wished to be reported.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—

Ship *Jeanie Oswald*, J. Devine, bound to Tuticorin.

Ship *Star of the South*, E. H. B. Moon, bound to Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Ship *Castlemain*, for Liverpool.

Ship *Sarah Sands*, for Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.

THE market still continues dull, but current rates are rather firmer than when we wrote our last report. Still there is an unsettled feeling apparent, owing to the scarcity of Cotton. Tonnage, however, has been firmly held, and as Cotton is expected to arrive from up-country in large quantities next month, some improvements in rates of freight is looked for.

For *Liverpool*.—There has been a little more doing, but European houses made such large engagements a month or two since, and Cotton is so scarce, that they are unable to fulfil their orders, and retailing has taken place on a large scale which tends to depress rates. *Going-ships* are worth £2-7-6 to £2-10-0 and *Commencing-ships* £2-2-6 to £2-5-0. *Seeds* have been shipped in small lots at 15s. per ton.

For *London and Havre*.—There is nothing doing, and loading ship have great difficulty in filling up at £3-0-0 per ton.

Current rates are as follows:—

For Liverpool	Cotton ......£3 2 6 to £3 10 0	per ton.
	Seeds ......£0 15 0 to £0 17 6	do.
London	Cotton ......£2 5 0 to £2 7 6	do.
	Seeds £1 5 0	nominal.

—*Bombay Saturday Review, March* 24.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—March 17th, ships *Kohinoor*, from Vizagapatam, and *Susanne*, from Pondicherry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Karanjah.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.
			FARES.		
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	3 0	5 0	3 0	3 0	5 0
Second Class ...	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will during the ensuing week start from the Boree Bunder—

On Saturday at	.. 2 0 P. M.	On Wednesday at	.. 4 0 P. M.
On Sunday at	.. 2 30 P. M.	On Thursday at	.. 4 30 P. M.
On Monday at	.. 3 0 P. M.	On Friday at	.. 5 0 P. M.
On Tuesday at	.. 3 30 P. M.	On Saturday at	.. 9 0 A. M.

And from Oolwa and Dhurumtur.

On Saturday at	... 6 0 A. M.	On Wednesday at	... 7 40 A. M.
On Sunday at	... 6 30 A. M.	On Thursday at	... 8 20 A. M.
On Monday at	... 7 0 A. M.	On Friday at	... 9 0 A. M.
On Tuesday at	... 7 20 A. M.	On Saturday at	... 9 30 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

WE have authorised MR. ROBERT EDMUND BICKERDIKE and MR. GEORGE PLATE to SIGN for our FIRM per procuration.

KNOOP & Co.

NOTICE.—We have REMOVED our OFFICES from No. 1, Nesbit Lane, to No. 23, Apollo Street, in Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.'s Buildings.

R. KING GILLAN & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1866.

A BAND MASTER, who has had long experience in Military Bands, 15 years of which he has served as Band Master, is open to an engagement. Apply by letter to "W. A.," care of this Paper.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TO LET, extensive OFFICES & GODOWNS in the Sassoon Buildings, Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

15th March 1866.

TO LET, (with immediate possession,) an airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, near the Observatory, fit for a large Family or several Bachelors. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

ELPHINSTONE LAND & PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NEW SHARES.—Such Shareholders as have not yet received their Share Certificates, can have them in exchange for Allotment Receipts on application to the Secretaries.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th March 1866.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of an application having been made to the High Court to wind up the abovementioned Corporation under the direction of the Court, there will be no General Meeting of Shareholders as previously advertised.—Dated this 24th day of March 1866.

By Order,

S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT EGUTPOORA.—On THURSDAY the 12th April, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, in Marine Street, a piece of GROUND at Egutpoora, containing 3 acres, with a small Bungalow thereon, lately belonging to Mr. W. Butt, by him sold to Mr. B. H. Cama. The Property is well situated on a hill near the Railway Station, and is subject to an annual rent of Rs. 15 to Government. For further particulars application may be made to the Auctioneers, or to J. L. BRODIE, Esq., Manager to MR. B. H. CAMA'S Trustees.

NOTICE.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.—COLABA SUB-COLLECTORATE.—Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Mamlutdar's Cutcherry, Alibaugh, on MONDAY the 16th April 1866, 20,000 fine TEAK RAFTERS, cut this season in the Alibaugh Forests, all removed out of Jungles, and stacked on following Bunders, viz.:—

Nos.	Bunders.	No. of Rafters.	Remarks.
1	Chowray ...	8,000	All these Bunders are situated on the Chowl Creek, within 24 hours' sail from Bombay.
2	Dapoolee ...	1,000	
3	Koodeh	1,000	
4	Ramraj	10,000	
	Total...	20,000	more or less.

All particulars can be learnt on reference to the undersigned on tour in the Colaba Districts.

This is the last large sale of the season, the Rafters are admirably adapted for building purposes, and can be shipped to Bombay with very little trouble and expense.

A. F. SHUTTLEWORTH,

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Colaba & Sooverndroog.

Deputy Conservator's Office, Alibaugh, 21st March 1866.

THE UNION SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, situate at No. 4, Rampart Row, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the fourth day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To determine whether the Company shall be wound up voluntarily, or whether the Directors shall be authorized to dispose of the Vessels belonging to the Company at such time and for such prices as they may deem most for the advantage of the Shareholders; and, until such sales, to carry on the business of the Company; and, in the event of the Meeting deciding in favour of the Company being wound up voluntarily, to pass the following Special Resolution, viz.: "That the Company be wound up voluntarily in pursuance of the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India."

2nd. In the event of the Meeting deciding not to wind up the Company at present, to pass the following Special Resolutions, viz.:—1st. That so much of Clause XX. of the Articles of Association as provides that "the senior member for the time being resident in Bombay of the said firm of Cardwell, Parsons & Co., or the person (not being a partner) for the time representing the said firm in Bombay, shall be ex-officio a Director of the Company," be repealed, and that the following provision be substituted:—That the senior or only person for the time being representing the London Asiatic and American Company, Limited, in Bombay shall be ex-officio a Director of the Company. 2nd. That the words "an ex-officio Director" be substituted for the words "the members for the time being of the said firm of Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co. or to the person or persons for the time being representing the said firm in Bombay" in Clause XXI. of the Articles of Association.

3rd. That in Clause XXXII. of the Articles of Association the words "the senior or only person for the time being representing the London Asiatic and American Company, Limited, in Bombay, who shall be styled the Secretary and Treasurer, the London Asiatic and American Company, Limited," be substituted for the words "the firm for the time being of Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co. of Bombay, who shall be styled the Secretaries and Treasurers—the firms for the time being of Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co. of London and Liverpool."

4th. That in Clause XXXIV. of the Articles of Association the words "the Secretary and Treasurer in Bombay and the London Asiatic and American Company, Limited, in the United Kingdom" be substituted for the words "The said firms of Cardwell Parsons, & Co. and Thomas Cardwell & Co." And that the words "Secretary and Treasurer" be substituted for the words "Secretaries and Treasurers" in the same clause and in all other clauses in the Articles of Association in which the same occur.

By order of the Directors,

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., In Liquidation,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

CALENDAR—MARCH—APRIL 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Saturday ..31st 9h. 22m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	26	Mercury at greatest elongation 18° 41' E. 8-24 P.M.	6 1	6 11	7 21	7 56	23rd March 1866. Time 9h. 3m. 4s. 2.
Tues.	27	Saturn rises at 8-4 P.M.	6 0	6 11	8 26	8 53	
Wed.	28	Day breaks at 5-23 A.M.	5 59	6 12	9 19	9 39	
Thurs.	29	Twilight ends at 6-49 P.M.	5 58	6 12	10 0	10 19	
Fri.	30	Good Friday.	5 57	6 12	10 37	10 54	
Sat.	31	Full Moon at 9-22 A. M.—Moon Eclipsed invisible at Bombay.	5 56	6 12	11 11	11 27	
Sun.	1	Easter Sunday.	5 55	6 13	11 44	12 0	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 6	KURRACHEE	Mar. 20
AGRA	Mar. 20	LAHORE	Mar. 17
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 20	LONDON	Feb. 19
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Feb. 17
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 26	MADRAS	Mar. 19
BANGALORE	Mar. 21	MALTA	Feb. 23
CALCUTTA	Mar. 19	MEERUT	Mar. 20
CAPE	Jan. 18	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 15
CEYLON	Mar. 12	OUDH	Mar. 17
COCHIN	Feb. 24	PENANG	Feb. 25
DELHI	Mar. 20	PUNJAUB	Mar. 17
FRANCE	Feb. 20	SUEZ	Mar. 1
HONGKONG	Feb. 15	SINGAPORE	Feb. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1866.

MR. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND possesses in a marvellous degree the faculty of saying nothing when silence is excessively more convenient than speech. The shareholders of the Bank of Guzerat, whom all men must acknowledge to be paragons of simple folly, have probably before this been impressed with the conviction that there is no man in this Presidency endowed with the noble stoicism of silence which marks that distinguished financier and his co-promoters of the Bank of Guzerat. Ordinary mortals, gifted with an average share of sensibility as to the opinions of the world, would have hailed the opportunity that the comments of a public journal afforded of removing widely felt misgivings and allaying widely felt indignation—that is when it was quite convenient to answer the comments. Sir Joshua Reynolds, on certain minor occasions when he wished to be particularly deaf, shifted his trumpet, as Goldsmith puts it, and took snuff! Mr. Premchund Roychund, with less delicacy, simply pays no heed to the complaints of the shareholders, but condescends to treat them with the sublime of indifference or the sublime of contempt. He founds a Bank, makes a call, gets the call paid, and the shareholders hear nothing more about their money, though he has been twice called upon in public to say whether it is safe, or whether he has used it in the legitimate operations of trade, or whether, like so many other directors of similar institutions in Bombay, he has borrowed it for his own behoof. When the ruling spirit of a quasi-banking institution declines to enlighten the shareholders on any one of these particulars, they may very justly take extreme alarm at the fate of their calls. The inference is perfectly natural that, as Mr. Premchund Roychund declines to give the shareholders the slightest assurance that their money is safe, he has particularly strong reasons for keeping silent. The Bank managers and directors of a number of institutions in Bombay have not had the strongest inducements to rush into the presence of their shareholders and make known the state of their Bank's affairs; and for aught the shareholders of the Bank of Guzerat know, their capital may have been invested in the shares of some rotten institution and their capital well nigh gone. The shareholders are entitled to something more than a mere assurance that their capital is safe; they are entitled to know whether it has been operated with; if so, by whom and by whose authority it has been operated with; and how.

Since Mr. Premchund Roychund, the reputed founder of the Bank, and the man whose identification with it overtops that of all others connected with it, fails to give the shareholders an account of its position, we shall lay before them some facts which we think will fill them with consternation. We appear to have been mistaken (and the mistake is a very popular one) in believing that the funds of the Bank of Surat were deposited with the Central Bank. Unfortunately for the shareholders they were poured into the bottomless pit of the Eastern Financial Association; and the following authentic letter, which has been handed to us by a solicitor in Bombay, shows what had become of the money on the 12th of June last:—

> EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)
>
> No. 20, Meadow Street, Bombay, 12th June 1865.
>
> SIR,—In reply to your letter, dated 7th instant, I have to inform you that the 1st Call received, by us on account of the Bank of Surat (Limited) was credited to account of the "Bank of Surat (Limited)."
>
> 2ndly. We have paid, at the request of Mr. Premchund Roychund, out of the sum received, Rs. 13,20,000 (also Rs. 2 for stamps) for the purchase of 100 Port Canning Land Reclamation shares, which were sold to Mr. B. A. Cama for Rs. 14,00,000, payment of which was due 8th May, but has not yet been received. Mr. Premchund Roychund, however, guarantees this transaction against all loss to the Bank of Surat.
>
> 3rdly. The sum of Rs. 6,09,298 remains still at the credit of the Bank of Surat with us, but it has been agreed that for six months this sum should be deposited with us at 11 per cent. per annum from 11th February last.—I am, yours faithfully,
>
> WM. WATSON, Manager.

Now, this is a very remarkable document—remarkable in two respects: it is remarkable a a specimen of English, and remarkable for the information it cannot conceal. As a piece of English it is simply unintelligible; but then it comes from the office of the Eastern Association, and that is enough! We have seen half educated natives put their thoughts together in less ambiguous language than it seems to be Mr. Watson's prerogative to indite. "We have paid at the request of Mr. Premchund Roychund," says this master of English undefiled. Paid to whom? we should like to know. Was it to Mr. Premchund Roychund himself? Now, let the shareholders observe that the money was credited to account of the "Bank of Surat, Limited." That being so, by what authority did the Eastern Financial pay away upwards of 13 lacs at the mere request of Mr. Premchund Roychund? What right had Mr. Premchund Roychund to interfere with the money? And when was the money paid? These questions, and more, suggest themselves in the course of half a dozen lines of an ordinary business letter, written, moreover, to a man versed in the law, when some care and exactness might have been expected; but then, it emanates from the Eastern Financial!

"We have paid" says the framer of this distinguished epistle, Rs. 13,20,000 "for the purchase of 100 Port Canning shares." That means one of two things; either that the Bank of Surat purchased on its own account 100 Port Canning shares and paid 13¼ lacs cash down to some person or persons to the shareholders unknown; or that it advanced the money to the unknown seller or sellers on behalf of Mr. B. H. Cama, the purchaser. It does not much matter which, for the question arises in either case, Who was the lucky individual or individuals that sold the 100 Port Canning shares and pocketed the 13 lacs? We ask Mr. Premchund Roychund,—and the shareholders are entitled to know—if he was the man?

Whether the Bank of Surat bought the shares for cash and sold them to Mr. B. H. Cama for credit, or whether it merely advanced the money to Mr. Cama to enable him to purchase them, the transaction must have been known and sanctioned by Mr. Premchund Roychund. Here again we have to ask Mr. Premchund Roychund, on behalf of the shareholders, whether or not he sold shares to the Bank for cash and caused the Bank to sell them for credit to Mr. Cama; or whether or not he sold them direct to Mr. Cama, and as chief promoter of the Bank made a loan from the Bank's money to Mr. Cama to enable that gentleman to pay him, Mr. Premchund? We are induced to put this question all the more plainly, as the latter "guarantees the transaction," to use Mr. Wilson's marvellous phraseology, "against all loss to the Bank of Surat." Possibly, if this was an act of private friendship for Mr. Cama, we have no right to ask why the guarantee was given. The shareholders are entitled to be informed, however, whether this guarantee was or was not given in consequence of any personal implication, on the part of Mr. Premchund Roychund in the transaction.

Furthermore, the 14 lacs payable by Mr. Cama had not been paid on 12th June, and Mr. Premchund Roychund will be able to say if they are still due, and if not, where the money now lies. The remaining six lacs which lay buried in that notorious Slough of Despond, the Eastern Financial, were payable on the 11th August; but a full month before that date that Association was petitioning the High Court to be wound up on the ground that it was unable to pay its debts. Who then is to guarantee the shareholders against loss from the Eastern Association?

But there remain one or two difficulties behind, on which Mr. Premchund Roychund is the fittest man to enlighten the shareholders. The following advertisement appeared in one or more of the Bombay papers on 19th July last:—

> "The public is hereby informed that Sha Morarbhai Virjchoocandas has not consented to the change of the Bank of Surat, Limited, to the Goojrat Bank, Limited, and he has ceased to be a shareholder, or director, of the said Bank of Surat, Limited, and that the amount of calls paid by him having been refunded to him by Mr. Premchund Roychund, the chief promoter of the Bank of Surat (Limited)
>
> "C. TYABJEE, Solicitor to Morarbhai Virjchoocandass.
>
> "Dated this 18th July 1865."

Mr. Morarbhai had been nominated a director of the Bank and held 500 shares, and it is these, we presume, which are referred to in the foregoing advertisement. Although the stock was at a discount, Mr. Premchund, for reasons best known to himself, took over Mr. Morarbhai's shares at par; an honour which he also conferred, we believe, on Mr. E. D. Sassoon, who had likewise been nominated a director. These may be hopeful signs of his faith in the institution, but they may bear more than one signification, and he would do well to set the whole matter in an explicit light before the shareholders. So far as we can learn, the Bank has not been registered under the Joint Stock Acts, and the shareholders are therefore liable to the full extent of their means. We would suggest to the shareholders, under the circumstances, to bring the matter under the cognisance of the High Court and place their interests in the hands of Mr. Anstey.

A LETTER written "on behalf of the promoters of the Bank of Guzerat" was left at our office yesterday, but as it has relation to a very small portion of the remarks in the preceding article we do not feel it necessary to cancel them. The letter, strangely enough, though written on behalf of the promoters and intended for publication, is marked "private," by which we understand that the name of the writer is not to be mentioned. It is somewhat inexplicable why the promoters of a Bank are ashamed or unwilling to come before the public personally and not only assure the shareholders in their own name and upon their own responsibility that the money of the Bank is safe, but also inform them where it is deposited. We have yet to learn that there is anything dishonourable in being the promoter of a Bank, and our duller nature cannot comprehend that nice delicacy of feeling, that retiring modesty, by which the promoters in their communications with their shareholders strive to be bashfully anonymous. Although "private," the letter requests us to state for the information of the public that

"(1) The capital of the Bank is intact and "the promoters hold undoubted securities for "the whole amount.

"(2) It is purposed to commence business "in Bombay about the beginning of June with "a strong local direction.

"(3) The delay in bringing out the Bank "is due to the pendency of negociations for the "absorption of some other institutions."

So far well. We are glad to see that the promoters have at last agreed upon the terms of a communication to be made to the shareholders, unsatisfactory though it be. We happen to know that when our first remarks appeared, more than one letter was drafted by the promoters to be forwarded to this journal, but as they could not agree among themselves as to the terms of the letters, no communication was sent. The information now conveyed by the promoters leaves the shareholders as much in the dark as ever as to where their money is; and in the light of the facts which we have laid before them in the preceding article, they ought to be still more anxious to be explicitly enlightened on that point. The promoters must unbosom themselves a little farther, and we would remind them that they will do their institution better service by taking the responsibility of their own statements openly upon themselves, than writing to newspapers "private" letters which are intended for publication.

WE lately sketched the true Mofussil life, *pur et simple*, depicting as well as we were able, the nomad and practical career of the dweller in tents, ever on the move, ever drawing heavily on his, luckily exuberant, health and spirits. There is, however, another species of Mofussil experience, which lies between the city and jungle lives, without partaking to any great extent of the peculiarities of either. We mean life in a small station. It may be supposed at first sight that the large station is like the small one, only *more so*, or it may be fancied that in the mean are contained the elements of the two extremes. As Mr. Pott gathered his information regarding Chinese metaphysics from the Encyclopædia, by studying China under the letter C, and metaphysics under the letter M, combining the results, so might the superficial observer be led to form a very erroneous estimate of the peculiarities of the small station.

Perhaps the simplest method of laying the subject before the reader, will be to select some locality and to sketch the kind of life to which the residents thereof are doomed. It must be premised, then, that most of the people in Chotapoor are married, and that children infest almost every dwelling; the mammas are therefore rather tied down, and, except in rare cases, become much domesticated. The husband goes off in the morning to his early parade on his horse, which is usually about thirteen hands two inches and a quarter, as near as possible, but there being nothing particular to do during the day, his wife may as well lie down till half past seven; then comes the little breakfast of tea and toast, or an egg, and getting two children washed, it is not much use dressing them up, as there is nothing particular going on; now the parade is over and the lord and master returns, thirsty but otherwise calm. He is questioned as to the news, but nothing particular has occurred. The next article is breakfast, and that carries the domestic couple on to eleven o'clock or so. There is a considerable diversity in the methods of spending the next three hours, most people have nothing particular to do, and go to sleep or play billiards or ecarte, others do a little office work, or write letters; ladies commonly employ themselves on the children's garments, for it is not worth while getting ready to receive visitors, as nobody particular is likely to call. A feeble attempt to eat passes away half an hour in the afternoon, and a book or a nap the rest. Then comes a game of rackets, or a walk to the band, or to the usual place of meeting in the evenings. Some few, perhaps, go out for a ride, but there is nowhere particular to go, and it is rather a bore, so this amusement is not very popular. The band is generally close by, and people do not go thither in carriages, or if they do they get out and sit on chairs in a row. Did any of our male readers ever pluck up courage to face a line of seated ladies, who were all talking to each other on the fruitful subject of offspring? This is a much more serious matter than is commonly supposed, and interferes materially with the sociability of Chotapoor. Look at the band-stands of large stations: at those of Poona, and Bombay; there they know better. Everybody sits in her own vehicle, and entertains a number of acquaintances in turn, holding, when very popular and impartial, quite a little bevy. While if any people prefer to talk to each other quietly, there is no reason why they should not do so. Men like this, so do their fair enslavers; but the row of chairs which Chotapoor, Daklanuggur, and Lahangaum spread for the accommodation of their society, is simply abominable. Ladies complain in these stations that the men are such bears, they won't go to the band—of course they won't, who is going to stand in front of a row of ladies, and discourse placidly concerning the Rinderpest, the annexation policy, and the Jamaica row? Who can make his little hits and point his carefully prepared pungencies before a mixed audience? And even if an adventurous warrior succeeds in enchaining the attention of one listener, how can they keep up a pleasant chat where every word is liable to be overheard and misconstrued, or where the ear constantly catches allusion to the hills and the hot weather, gussets and guipure, and, still worse, wonderful tales of the sayings of precocious brats? It will be said that the people of Chotapoor do not keep carriages, as a rule, as there is nowhere particular to drive, and a bullock shigram is all that is required. Very well, let them go to the band in their bullock shigram, [illegible] scattered about; the men will come to the band fast enough then. How can we abuse and tell piquant anecdotes of our best friends when they are listening to us from the next seat? No, more opportunity for conversation is what is required. It is absolutely necessary to talk *fadaises* and rubbish before people whom one knows unequally. Conversation is progressive, and becomes more interesting and valuable as acquaintance grows more intimate; and this should be encouraged by better band-stand arrangements. We have devoted a good deal of space to this subject, but as we said before, it is more important than it appears at first.

It is useless to point out an evil without suggesting a remedy, and we therefore humbly suggest that those small stations which are fortunate enough to possess public gardens, might utilize them for band-playing and promenading purposes. When those who feel inclined, could sit on the scattered benches; while others might simultaneously converse and listen to the music, while sauntering up and down the various walks, picking up health and amusement as they stroll.

After the band is over, and "God Save the Queen" is played, society goes home, and dines with what appetite it may, and then comes the evening; we think that the best and happiest of married couples will be inclined to agree with us, when we say that Chotapoor is uncommonly dull about half past eight P. M. It is too early to go to bed, people can't sleep for ten hours, especially after doing nothing particular all day. There are no new books in the club, and the old ones are all read and inwardly digested, the *post prandial* cheroot is finished, and the musquitoes are buzzing round with a noise like that of an Æolian Harp. *Quoi faire*? is the grand question, and the answer is "nothing particular."

It will be observed from the foregoing that life in a small station does not consist of a succession of thrilling incidents. The fact is, everybody is more or less depressed by the climate, which is usually indifferent, otherwise Chotapoor would become a large station, and the state of social emaciation we have described would pass away. Travellers and visitors from the districts do not look upon Chotapoor as a pleasant resting-place after toil, but are themselves looked for as likely to afford variety and relief. When there is a sensation in the little place, it is an intense one; people view each other with microscopic eyes; if there be a row, it is sure to go up to the big wigs; if there be a scandal, Sir James Wilde is certain to hear of it. The dwellers in Chotapoor are just as kind and as amiable as other people; it is not their fault that the place is morally and intellectually like a "lodge in a garden of cucumbers." It is the nature of small societies to vegetate, especially under the burning sun of India; let the members individually be ever so good, and at Chotapoor they are good, they go to church enthusiastically, they would not miss a service on any account; it is a change, it is something to do; think of that, city reader, "your soporific is their excitement."

There certainly are seasons of spasmodic excitement, such as may be found in picnics in the cold weather, or in races in the rains, if a few visitors can be induced to come in from other stations; game probably is abundant, and shooting affords employment to the male part of the population. But the dead level of the rest of the year is very trying to energetic English people, who, tired of *toujours perdrix*, and provoked at no longer having Sir Charles Wood to abuse, are ready to exclaim at the stale, flat, and unprofitable uses of the world.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—LOSS OF NINE LIVES.

A SHOCKING accident happened in the harbour yesterday, which there is too much reason to fear, has resulted in the loss of nine lives. From the information furnished us, we learn that a boat left the ship *Tythonus* yesterday morning on a pleasure excursion to Elephanta, containing the mate, carpenter, and four men of that vessel; the mate and carpenter of the *King of the Seas*; and the mate, carpenter, boatswain, one man, and a boy belonging to the *Ellen Stuart*—in all thirteen persons. They arrived safely, landed, and were returning to Bombay. When off Butcher's Island, at about half-past four in the afternoon, the sail of the boat "jibed." The men were all sitting on the weather side at the time, consequently the boat heeled over and filled, and being ballasted with iron cable went down, leaving the whole of the men struggling in the water. Out of the entire number, one was picked up by a boat belonging to the steamer *Lady Falkland*, and three by a native boat which had taken over some officers from the P. & O. steamer *Golconda*. Of the remaining nine no signs could be seen, and that they have met with a watery grave there can be little doubt.

The men saved are: the mate, carpenter, and one able seaman of the *Tythonus*; and the boatswain of the *Ellen Stuart*.

THE reader's attention is directed to an important correspondence in another column on the subject of weekly postal communication between England and Bombay.

WE regret to announce the death of Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Tod, of the Madras Staff Corps, and Paymaster of the Nagpore Field Force, at Kamptee on the 17th instant. The deceased officer was in the cadre of the 42nd Madras Native Infantry, and a Cadet of 1834. He was employed against the insurgents in the Hooshungabad district from October to December 1842, and was present at the attack on Lieutenant Colonel Ely's camp on the night of the 30th and morning of 31st October, at the attack on the rebels at Nankoto Hill on 9th November; and with the expedition to Canton under Major General D'Aguilar, C.B., in April 1847.

MR. MALCOLM LOW, Bengal Civil Service, and Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore, has been transferred to Jubbulpore.

MR. TEMPLE, we hear, is still out in camp, touring in the Saugor district, and is not expected to return to Nagpore till the middle of next month.

WE learn that Brigadier General Shubrick, commanding at Kamptee, has applied for three months' leave, and that Colonel M. Galway, C.B., of the 36th M. N. I., will officiate for him. It is probable that General Shubrick will shortly go home, when Colonel Galway will be brought on the staff of Brigadier Generals in the Madras Army.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT:—"No law-book is talked of, or referred to, so much as that charming little volume, the Indian Penal Code. It is in every one's mouth, as it certainly ought to be in every one's hands; and there is positively nothing that one can say or do, of which he is not instantly reminded by some one else as coming within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code. As regards their bearing, however, on journalism, we have this to say, in these days of actions, rather *threats* of actions, for libel, that they, that is to say, the laws affecting the Press, are as free and liberal as they were before the passing of the Penal Code. The Press is not in the least more fettered or restricted than it was hitherto, and there is not one more element of danger now attending the career of a journalist, than there has been since the recognition of the Press as an institution of an advanced, advancing, and complicated civilization. In many respects, the Penal Code, in its provisions relating to defamation, extends an *ægis* to shelter honest and respectable journalism in cases to which the law of England afforded no protection. By the last mentioned law, for instance, the acts of a public servant may be criticised, but not his private character. His public conduct may be denounced as unconstitutional or illegal, but his private character dare not be disparaged. One of the exceptions in the chapter on Defamation in the Penal Code lays it down as not to amount to defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of a public servant in the discharge of his public duties or respecting his private character, so far as it appears in that conduct. There may, therefore, be inferences drawn from public acts, which may relate to the private life and character of the public servant. No such comment would be justifiable under the English law, and the Penal Code, in this and in other respects, so far from abridging the liberty, or extinguishing the independence, of the Press, is calculated to support and consolidate its power and influence. There are many things of an equivocal tendency in the Code, and from which it has acquired a dubious character. 'Give a dog [illegible] and hang him.' The Penal Code has got one, and, therefore, justly or unjustly, it is denounced on every available opportunity. At all events, journalism has nothing to fear from it."

LATEST NEWS.

THE BUDGET.

THROUGH the courtesy of Government we are enabled to give the following:—

Copy of Telegram from Calcutta, from Financial Secretary, to Secretary to Government, Bombay, dated 24th March 1866:—

The Budget was passed to-day. Anticipated deficit £72,000.

From this date duty on Saltpetre is reduced to 3 per cent. *ad valorem*, and the monopoly price of Salt in Madras is raised Rs. 1–11 per maund.

Acts have been passed accordingly.

Please instruct Collector of Customs regarding Saltpetre.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

CALCUTTA, 24TH MARCH.

No new taxes imposed.

In Madras and Bombay the Salt tax to be raised.

The army expenditure remains the same.

Deficit seventy thousand.

By Indian Telegraph.

GALLE, 25th March.

Steamer *Mooltan* sailed for Calcutta.

Steamer *Bombay* sailed for China.

NEGAPATAM, 24th March.

Steamer *Burmah*, from Bombay, anchored.

Steamer *India*, from Madras, anchored.

COCONADA, 25th March.

Steamer *Madras* sailed for Masulipatam.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

IT is stated that His Excellency the Governor will proceed to Mahableshwur about the beginning of next month.

SATURDAY, being a Hindoo holiday, the Bombay Small Cause Court and the Mazagon Police Court were closed.

THE following telegram, dated the 24th instant, was received by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce from the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce:—

"Duty on saltpetre reduced to three per cent. advalorem."

AN inquest was held on Saturday last at Goorupdeo Road attending the death of an Hindoo named Mansur Vassya. The jury returned the following verdict: "Accidental death by drowning in a well."

A MEETING of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on the 4th proximo, for the purpose of transacting some important business.

PUNT PRUTENUDHEE, who has lately been appointed member of the local Legislative Council, arrived in Bombay last week, and will be sworn in at the next meeting of the Council.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 24th and 6 P. M. of the 25th March: max. 35 hours 37 minutes; min. 1 hour 45 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 19th and the United Kingdom 24th March. Oldest dates from United Kingdom 17th, 19th, 20th and 21st.

THE Band at the 4th Rifles will play every Monday evening at the Esplanade Bandstand, instead of Saturday. The following is the programme for this evening:—

March..................		
Overture	"Haydee"	Auber.
Waltz	"Mabel"...............	Godfrey.
Selection	"L'Italiana in Algieri"..	Rossini.
Quadrille	"Militaire"	Kuhner.
Galop..............	"Forward"...............	Kuhner.

THE ship *Proserpine*, Hilby, master, from Liverpool, November 21st, with a cargo of coals for Bombay, has put into Galle for repairs, having been partially dismasted during a cyclone on 27th January. The *Ajmeer*, 1,045 tons, and *Annot Lyle*, 1,274 tons, left Beypore in ballast for Bombay last week, and the *Royal Edward*, 1,254 tons, and *Vicksburgh*, 1,144 tons, are also on their way up to Bombay from Galle in ballast. The *Lucy and Harriett*, from Calcutta to Bombay, passed Galle March 10th, and the *Hannibal*, Liverpool to Bombay, March 4th.—*Bombay Saturday Review, Mar.* 23.

WE observe that the *Bombay Guardian* of Saturday, in saying a few words about the distribution of prizes in the Town Hall on Wednesday last, in connection with the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, recommends that "the large room of the Town Hall should be abolished as a place to speak in." While it is unnecessary to endorse this extreme opinion of our rejuvenated contemporary, we have a word to say on this subject on behalf of the reporters of the press; and the meeting of Wednesday last affords an illustration to the point. Reporters have long laboured under great disadvantages, on public occasions, in the Town Hall. It is the custom to put their table to the rear of the chairman; and if people suppose that the reporters in such a position can hear the speakers with any degree of certainty, we have only to recommend them to try it in their own case. Indeed the curious hallucination seems to exist in the minds of those who have charge of the arrangements for such public meetings, that reporters have ears altogether unlike and superior to those of other human beings. At the important public meeting held lately, in connection with the Victoria and Albert Museum, and at which the Governor presided, the difficulty we refer to was experienced by reporters in an unusual degree; but it exists more or less at all such meetings in the Town Hall, and was felt very much in taking down Sir Bartle's remarks last Wednesday. We make no complaint, but merely mention the fact; and we are sure it is not necessary to raise a new Town Hall to remedy the evil so far as reporters are concerned. We know that the public wish to have the Governor's speeches—which are always interesting—reported at length and with accuracy; and it is that we may be able to satisfy the public in such respects that we mention this matter. There is a special necessity for suitable accommodation at a time when His Excellency is speaking, because his tone of voice is usually low; but he is not quite so bad in that respect as Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, who cannot be heard at the Justices' meetings even at the other side of the table.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Return of Traffic for the Week ending 17th March, 1866.

OPEN 306 MILES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Coaching	47,878	8	10
Merchandize	63,036	7	2
Total...	110,915	0	0
Increase...	56,372	3	7
Corresponding Week in March, 1865, open 306 miles.			
Coaching	45,945	0	0
Merchandize	8,597	12	5
Total...	54,542	12	5

FORTHCOMING PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

FROM an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the San Francisco Minstrels are about to pay Bombay another visit. The "Great Dave," as Tom Cringle loved to call him, is as full of the "jokative" element as of yore, and intends astonishing the natives on his arrival. We hope his witticisms will be devoid of unpleasant personality. In the altered state of things in Bombay, there is not that scope for personality as when Mr. Carson was last here, and he will consequently have to be a little more careful.

We are rather surprised to learn that our old friend Mr. McCollum, returns to Bombay by the steamer which brings the Minstrels. Owing to a disagreement he has left the Circus,—a fact in itself not surprising,—and has taken the management of Professor Bushell's entertainment. The latter gentleman is described as remarkably clever, as will be evident from a perusal of the appended criticism, extracted from the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 12th inst:—

We think we may take it for granted that of all those who went to see Professor Bushell's farewell entertainment, there are few indeed who are likely to forget what they saw. He commenced the proceedings of the evening by an address in which he entered into explanations of the science of electro-biology; displaying as he went along considerable argumentative power. The language was always clear and lucid and the illustrations well chosen. In the course of his remarks the Professor made allusions to the Mesmeric Hospital established in Calcutta by Dr. Esdaile, and pointed out the utility of the science as a curative agent, illustrating his position by the relation of some extraordinary cases of paralysis which had fallen within the range of his own experience.

The lecturer then proceeded to the Rope Tying feat, and asked for two gentlemen to come forward and bind him. After a while Captain Arrowsmith and another gentleman stepped on the stage. The Professor apologised to the ladies for appearing in his shirt sleeves, took his seat with his hands placed on his knees, and the work began. The captain and his assistant took infinite pains to bind the Professor fast, not forgetting to tie down his thumbs, and finally placed the last knot just above his right ankle, the left being secured by a handkerchief. All being done, two assistants brought forward a green baze extinguisher, which was held up to the audience that they might be satisfied it was nothing more than a screen, and the Professor was left to his own devices. About half a minute had elapsed when the rasping sound of a rope, drawn quickly over the wood-work of the chair, was heard, and this continued until the screen was lifted and as the assistant announced 2½ minutes, the Professor was seen seated in the chair with the rope coiled in his hand and the handkerchief lying unbound at his feet.

We now proceed to the Electro-Biology. Some fourteen persons went on the stage, and at the end of the process of "induction," ten were selected to remain. After the usual preliminaries of shutting the eyes, cramping the fingers, fixing persons to the floor, &c., the Professor proceeded to make one man twirl his hands until he begged to be relieved. He did not, however, escape, as his legs were weakened and he was sent staggering to his seat. A second subject had his knees so weakened that he fell. Three others tried successively to raise him, but were all afflicted in the same way, and at last a Baboo was selected for the [illegible] subsided and lay sprawling with the rest.

We do not attempt to give the experiments in the order in which they occurred, we only give them as they occur to our memory. We may mention that the stage was covered by a green baize floor cloth. But to proceed,—one man was given a chair to hold, which he could neither give away, although he tried, nor fling away; the Professor next made him shake the chair till he almost shook the breath out of the bodies of the audience, who enjoyed the poor man's efforts to stop the chair amazingly. Nor did his examination of it, when released, tend at all to restore their gravity. A slight young man was selected for the experiment of rigidity; he was placed on two chairs and the Professor stood on his thighs with impunity; again another was made, while sitting, to hold his legs straight out before him: the Professor first stiffened them, and then stood upon the ankles. Our readers will agree with us that these experiments are very striking, since no amount of physical strength could have accomplished them. One young man was set snow-balling an imaginary enemy, another had the tooth-ache, a third was on fire, and wished to strip, a fourth had his chair in a blaze, but could not get off it, and a fifth forgot his own name.

The most extraordinary experiments, however, were the following. The Professor caught sight of a former subject who was standing near the wings, and forthwith began to draw him towards himself. On getting in front of the foot-lights the subject was made to see a tiger, and fled to the Professor on the stage for safety. Here he shot the tiger with a piece of wood, and on the Professor placing a chair capsized before him, he, with another piece of stick, diligently proceeded to skin the animal, a sight which convulsed the audience. The same youth was given a handkerchief which he was told was a rabbit, and on being assured that a gentleman in the front row wished to buy it for fifteen rupees, he descended to complete the bargain; he would not abate one pice of the price, and was terribly astonished to find where he was. A second time he was sent down to welcome a supposed uncle, and this he did as one might do in a dream. Another young man was sent down to make his peace with his sweetheart, the said sweetheart being an urchin of some seven years old. He crept away to the side after this, but was drawn upon the stage by his master. These experiments produced a great sensation as might be expected.

There were others quite as remarkable, as for instance, fixing three of the subjects before the foot-lights in a devotional attitude for a considerable time, and afterwards making them swim for their lives, but our space warns us to conclude our notice; we regret, that the Professor is determined to leave us, as we happen to know that his experiments, fair and straightforward as they have been, have awakened some enquiry and much interest. He leaves the Presidency in a few days for Bombay. He was perfectly frank and open on the subject of his partial failure on his third appearance, and should he visit Calcutta again, we believe he will find that his latter appearances will have more than wiped away any wrong impressions then created, since he has thoroughly convinced the public of his honesty.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following extracts from a despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, dated India Office, London, the 9th December 1864, sanctioning the establishment of good-service pensions in the Indian Army, as rewards for distinguished or meritorious services.

I have considered in Council your military letter dated 13th August 1864, in which you suggest the establishment of a system of good service pensions for officers of the Indian Army based upon that which has been adopted in Her Majesty's British Service.

The proposal of your Government is, that fifty such pensions of £100 per annum be given to the Indian Army, under certain conditions.

* * * * * * * *

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, sanction the introduction of a system of good-service pensions in the Indian Army under the following regulations:—

I. Fifty good-service pensions of £100 per annum, will be distributed among the officers of the several Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Army at the three Presidencies.

II. Officers of all ranks will be considered eligible for the pensions on the recommendation of the Government of the Presidency to which they belong, supported by that of the Government of India; but except under very special circumstances, the grant will be restricted to officers above the rank of lieutenant.

III. The good-service pension will be given up by an officer on resignation of the service or on coming into the receipt of the colonel's allowance; but an officer placed on half pay, or retiring upon full or half pay pension, will retain the good-service pension in addition to such half pay or pension.

IV. Ordinarily the good-service pension will be conferred upon officers of the effective list; but officers who may have been placed on half pay, or who may have retired from the service on full or half pay pension, will also be considered eligible for them.

V. On the nomination of any officer to a good-service pension being sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in Council, a notification to that effect will be published in the *Gazette of India*, specifying the military services of the officer.

* * * * * * * * *

C. WOOD.

Officers of the Royal (late Indian) Artillery and Engineers are eligible for these pensions, as well as officers of the new line regiments so far as service rendered before their transfer to the line is concerned.

His Excellency in Council further notifies, with reference to instructions received in a despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, dated 25th January 1866, that officers of the Indian Medical Service will in future be considered eligible for the good-service pension. In these cases, in accordance with the principle observed with respect to officers succeeding to the colonel's allowance, a medical officer in receipt of this pension will give it up on retirement from the service on the pension of £700 a year, or on coming into the the receipt of the special additional pensions of £350 and £250 allotted respectively for the grades of Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals on retirement.

With reference to the foregoing it is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good-service pensions on the following officers, with effect from the 11th January 1865:—

BENGAL.

Major General George Campbell, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

Major General John Christie, Bengal Cavalry.

Major General Arthur Mitford Becher, C. B., Staff Corps.

Major General John Fordyce, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

Major General Francis Wheler, C. B., Bengal Cavalry.

Major General George St. Patrick Lawrence, C. B., Staff Corps.

Major General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, K. C. B., Bengal Infantry.

Major General James Travers, V. C., Bengal Infantry.

Colonel James Abbott, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

Colonel John Stafford Paton, Staff Corps.

Colonel James Macleod Bannatyne Fraser-Tytler, C. B., Staff Corps.

Colonel Frank Turner, C. B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

Colonel James Duncan Macpherson, C. B., Bengal Infantry.

The Hon'ble Colonel Henry Marion Durand, C. B., Royal Engineers, Member of Council of the Government of India.

Colonel Henry Tombs, C. B., V. C., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

Colonel Charles Reid, C. B., Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

Colonel James Brind, C. B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

Colonel Alfred Huyshe, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

Colonel Sir Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, K. C. B., Bengal Infantry.

Colonel Henry Frederick Dunsford, C. B., Bengal Infantry.

Colonel Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, Staff Corps.

Colonel Harry Burnett Lumsden, C. B., Staff Corps.

Colonel Richard Strachey, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.

Colonel Edwin Beaumont Johnson, C. B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

Colonel Donald Martin Stewart, Staff Corps.

Colonel Henry Wylie Norman, C. B., Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

Colonel Alexander Taylor, C. B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.

MADRAS.

Major General Phillip Anstruther, C. B., Artillery—(Retired.)

Major General Thomas Townsend Pears, C. B., Engineers—(Retired.)

Major General William Henry Miller, C. B., Artillery—(Retired.)

Major General George Balfour, C. B., Royal (Madras) Artillery.

Colonel Edward Brice, C. B., Royal (Madras) Artillery.

Colonel William Adam Orr, C. B., Royal (Madras) Artillery.

Colonel Alfred Thomas Wilde, C. B., Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

Colonel Michael Galwey, C. B., Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Lousada Barrow, C. B., Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Andrew William Macintire, C. B., Royal (Madras) Artillery.

Major General David Babington, Infantry.

Colonel William Pitt Macdonald, Staff Corps.

BOMBAY.

Major General John Hobson, Bombay Infantry.

Major General Sir Robert William Honner, K. C. B., Bombay Infantry.

Colonel John Liddell, C. B., Infantry.

Brigadier General Thomas Tapp, C. B., 103rd Foot.

Colonel Philip Kearney McGregor Skinner, Bombay Staff Corps.

Brigadier General John Coussmaker Heath, Infantry.

Brigadier General Christopher Birdwood, Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Stock, Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Wallace, Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert James Shaw, Bombay Staff Corps.

WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND BOMBAY.

THE subject of weekly postal communication between England and Bombay, has for some time past been under discussion. In April, 1865, Sir John Lawrence, in conjunction with Messrs. Harington, Grey, and Massey, forwarded memorials to the Home Government from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the Calcutta Trades Association, on this subject. Sir John Lawrence, in his despatch, desired strongly to recommend that measures should be taken for establishing, from the commencement of the year then ensuing, a weekly mail communication between Suez and Bombay, feeling satisfied that, even if the mails were not conveyed with perfect regularity, there would be at least as much regularity as obtained under the present system. This was followed by a letter from Mr. Riddell, Director General of the Post Office in India, containing opinions to the same effect, and who wrote as follows on the question of increasing the postal rates:—"A proposal was suggested by Her Majesty's Post Master General that the rates of postage should be raised on correspondence between Great Britain and India, in order provide funds to meet the increase of expense whi will be incurred, if additional mails are sent to Bomb It is my opinion, and I think that in this and previ reports I have proved, that if the postal communications between Great Britain and India were separated from the contracts for communication between Europe, China, and Australia, the additional Indian service could be performed at a less cost than the present service. If this is the case, it is hard that the correspondence of India should be taxed and the rates of postage raised for the benefit of China and Australia."

In continuation of this despatch, a correspondence with the Government of Bombay, and another note on the subject from the Director General of the Indian Post Office were forwarded by Sir John Lawrence on the 21st of July last. This correspondence included a letter from Captain Black, Superintendent of the P. and O. Co., contemplating the commencement of an additional fortnightly mail service between England and Bombay, should sufficient encouragement be given the P. and O. Co. to warrant them trying the experiment; a report from E. Impey, Esq., Post Master General, Bombay, stating that the Bombay and Bengal Steamship Co. had offered to perform an extra fortnightly service between Bombay and Suez for £60,000 per annum; and a note from Mr. Riddell, who "is decidedly of opinion that it is very desirable that the contract for the conveyance of additional mails to Bombay should, if possible, be given to some other Company and not to the Peninsular and Oriental."

On the 15th of November following, H. E. Sir John Lawrence again addressed Sir Charles Wood on this important matter, hoping that "the existing arrangement, which causes great dissatisfaction to the mercantile and general community, would not much longer be retained;" at the same time pointing out that, from a letter of Mr. Riddell's enclosed, it would be seen that the mails via Galle have become for letters quite useless.

To the first two of these despatches, Sir Charles Wood replied on the 30th of December, enclosing a series of letters which had passed between the India Office, and the Post Master General of England. These letters and the subsequent despatches are of so much importance that we give them *in extenso*. It will be seen that notwithstanding Sir Charles Wood's energetic remonstrance against the rate of postage being raised, the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury decline to make the proposed change without the Government of India should think fit to defray the entire expense. We await

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with some impatience the reply to Sir John Lawrence and Mr. Riddell's last memorials. A more obstructive policy than that adopted by the Post Master General, St. Martins Le Grand, we never remember to have read.

From F. Hill, Esq., to H. Merivale, Esq., c. b., India Office, dated Whitehall, the 4th May 1865.

I am directed by the Post Master General to request that you will draw the attention of the Secretary of State for India in Council to the letter which I had the honour, by desire of His Lordship, to address to you on the 8th January 1863, bringing under consideration the question of raising the rate of postage on letters between this country and India from six pence to one shilling the half ounce letter.

In reply to that letter, Sir Charles Wood stated that he would refer the question for the consideration of the Government of India, and would communicate the result to the Post Master General; but, up to this time, nothing further has been heard on the subject.

As Sir Charles Wood is probably aware, a very general desire has recently been expressed that the mails for India, instead of being despatched four times in each calendar month, should be despatched weekly, and should be made up in London on a fixed day in each week, so as to obviate the inconvenience now experienced when the regular day of despatch falls on Sunday.

A similar proposal had previously been made by the India Post Office; and irrespective of these applications, the change had long been desired by this department for the sake both of the public and of its own convenience; but the Post Master General has been deterred from recommending the alteration from the consideration that it would entail a large additional expense, from £30,000 to £40,000 a year, whereas even now the service is attended with a heavy loss.

Under the circumstances, Lord Stanley, of Alderley, regards it as indispensable that the change in question should, if it be made, be accompanied with the increase in postage recommended in my letter of January 1863, above referred to; but, if this increase be consented to, His Lordship believes, owing to the reduced cost at which, in consequence of the increased traffic with India, such a measure could now be effected, that it will be practicable not merely to have a weekly mail to India generally, but a weekly mail to Bombay—an improvement which, as Sir Charles Wood is aware, has, for some years, been earnestly desired by the Indian Government.

I am accordingly desired to request that Sir Charles Wood will endeavour to obtain the assent of the Indian Government to such augmentation without further delay, in order that the Post Master General may be in a position to make these important alterations as soon as possible.

The change to a weekly mail the Packet Company state they could make on a notice of about two months; and Lord Stanley has reason to hope that, in a few months from this time, a weekly mail to Bombay might be established.

From H. Merivale, Esq., c. b., Under-Secy. of State for India, to the Asst. Secy., Genl. Post Office, dated 23rd June 1865.

I have laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council your letter dated the 4th ultimo, stating that, in the event of the rate of postage between India and England being raised, as formerly proposed, from six pence to one shilling the half ounce letter, it would, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Post Master General, be practicable not merely to have a weekly mail to India generally, but a weekly mail to Bombay, and that Lord Stanley, of Alderley, is desirous, therefore, that the assent of the Government of India should be obtained to the suggested increase of postage without further delay.

In reply, I am directed to express the gratifications of Sir Charles Wood that there is a prospect that a fixed weekly postal communication between England and India will, in accordance with the general wish of those connected with India, be carried out at no distant period.

Sir Charles Wood has just received a letter from the Government of India, a copy of which, with its enclosures, is herewith forwarded for the information of Lord Stanley, of Alderley, furnishing the Report called for on the questions of a weekly mail communication with India via Bombay, and of an increase in the rates of postage.

On the first point, it will be observed that the Government of India strongly recommend that a weekly mail communication may be established between Suez and Bombay from the commencement of the ensuing year, and Sir Charles Wood does not doubt that that Government is fully justified in the confidence which it expresses, that there will be ample provision available at that time for the distribution of the mails from Bombay to all parts of India with the requisite regularity and despatch.

With regard to the question of the increase in the rates of postage between England and India, the Government of India, under the impression that, as the measure had been relinquished as regards Australia, it would not be pressed in respect to India, has not entered in the discussion of the subject at any length. The Government, however, though not objecting to the small increase of charge on letters via Marseilles, suggested as a maximum by Mr. Riddell, refer to the harship which the proposed increase would impose on a considerable portion of the European community in India, and to the unpopularity with which it would be received; and as the measure is, in the opinion of Sir Charles Wood, to be strongly deprecated, except on the clearest grounds of necessity, I am directed to enquire whether, in the event of the mail communication by sea between Aden and Calcutta being relinquished, it might not be practicable to carry out the plan of a weekly communication with Bombay without that increase in the aggregate charge for the contract steamers, in consideration of which it is proposed to raise the rates of postage.

It is maintained by the Director General of the Post Office in India that this might be done, and Sir Charles Wood desires to commend the arguments urged by that gentleman to the consideration of Lord Stanley, of Alderley

From F. Hill, Esq., to H. Merivale, Esq., c. b., India Office, dated the 14th July 1865.

I am directed by the Post Master General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, in which you forward the copy of a letter from the Government of India, and its enclosures, reporting upon the questions submitted for their consideration in 1863, with reference to the establishment of a weekly communication between this country and India via Bombay, combined with an increase in the postage on letters.

It appears that the Government of India strongly recommend that a weekly communication may be established between Suez and Bombay from the commencement of the ensuing year; but, with regard to the question of the increase of postage, it seems that that Government, under the impression that, as the measure had been relinquished as regards Australia, it would not be pressed in respect to India, have not entered on the discussion of the subject at any length. The Government, however, though not objecting to the small increase of charge on letters transmitted via Marseilles, suggested as a maximum by Mr. Riddell, Director General of the Post Office of India, think that the proposed increase would impose some hardship on a considerable portion of the European community in India, and would be very unpopular.

The Post Master General fully agrees with Sir Charles Wood and the Government of India in the opinion expressed in your letter of the advantage of substituting for the present postal service with India a weekly service, and in thinking that that service should be exclusively with Bombay; but His Lordship is of opinion that, unless the object be accomplished by imposing additional taxation on the public generally (in the propriety of which, so far at least as relates to the English public, he cannot concur) these improvements can be obtained only by raising the postage, proposed in my letter of the 8th January 1863.

Sir Charles Wood is, no doubt, aware that the service to India, even as now conducted, entails a heavy loss, such loss amounting to not less than about £80,000 a year; and, if without requiring higher rates of postage, the service were to be altered in the way desired, this loss would probably be increased to about £120,000, and possibly to a yet larger amount.

By raising the postage, however, by way of Southampton to one shilling, and via Marseilles (so long as the present high transit charge through France continues) to 1s, 4d., the loss would, it is estimated, be reduced to about £11,000.

Should the commercial intercourse between the United Kingdom and India continue to increase at the same rate as of late, even this smaller loss would probably, at no distant time, disappear; and if, instead of a loss, a surplus should arise, then Lord Stanley, of Alderley, thinks that the question might properly be considered of a gradual reduction in the rate of postage, with the hope of coming back by degrees to the present rates.

When, a few years ago, the question arose whether the Packet service to China should be diminished, or the postage increased (and that to the extent now suggested in regard to India), the merchants who were consulted, readily, and I believe cheerfully, consented to the increase of postage,—an increase which, so far as Lord Stanley is aware, has not given rise to a single complaint, or caused any diminution in the amount of the correspondence; and, in the communications which have taken place with the Australian Colonies, it has always been clearly stated that the Home Government can hold out no prospect of any increase in the Packet service without a simultaneous increase in the rate of postage.

Thus the *suspension*, not as the Indian Government seem to suppose the *abandonment*, of the question of raising the postage to Australia, has been coincident with a postponement of the other question of making the service to Australia fortnightly instead of monthly.

If the benefit to be obtained by the proposed alteration in the Mail service to India be as great as those who call most loudly for it state it to be, the persons who will enjoy such benefit must surely be willing, rather than forego it, to pay the moderate rate of postage which has been named,—a rate much less than that charged only ten years ago, when the service was very inferior; for, at that time, besides a shilling rate via Southampton, with an addition of 10 pence if the letter went through France, there was a considerable further charge in India.

With regard to those who would suffer most by an increase of postage, and who might consider the greater frequency and regularity of the Mail service as no compensation for such increase, namely, the large body of private soldiers in India, it must be borne in mind that the rate of postage to them would not be altered, but would remain, as now, one penny only per half ounce letter.

The calculation made by Mr. Riddell that, if the packets went exclusively to Bombay instead of alternately to Bombay and Calcutta, the service could be established at a smaller cost than is now incurred is fallacious.

A similar statement was made by Mr. Riddell in 1860, and was replied to in a letter from this Department to the India Office, dated the 15th November of that year.

The chief fallacy consists in supposing that the Indian Service is paid for at a certain rate (four shillings and six pence) per mile; and that, by a reduction in the number of miles, a corresponding saving would be effected.

The service is not paid for in that way; a given sum is paid, and it is true that that sum divided by the number of miles run yields a quotient of about four shillings and six pence; but so long as, from commercial necessities, Steam Boats go in certain proportions to Calcutta, and only in certain other proportions to Bombay, no material reduction in the cost of the Calcutta service can be effected by diminishing the number of Mails sent by the Calcutta Boats; while an increase in the number of Mails sent to Bombay by rendering necessary a corresponding increase in the number of boats on that route would be attended with a large increase of expense.

It would be impossible to separate the Indian service from those to China and Australia, as suggested by Mr. Riddell, without having distinct services throughout, including that in the Mediterranean,—an alteration which, in all probability, would much increase the cost of all three services.

The change in the rates of postage suggested by Mr. Riddell would be complex, irregular, and inconsistent with any existing scale, and would fail in the object in view, namely, that of making good the deficiency in the revenue.

If, however, such changes as those named be suitable for India, there would be no objection, on Lord Stanley's part, to their adoption with respect to letters posted in India, provided the collection of postage and the payment of the subsidy be placed on the same footing as in the case of the Australian Colonies, viz., that of the Imperial and Indian Governments, each paying half the subsidy and keeping all the postage they collect.

Independently of the point under immediate consideration, Lord Stanley, of Alderley, would be glad to see such an alteration effected, as it would reduce the accounts between the two Post Offices and be attended with other advantages.

The proposed diminution in the number of packets from Southampton would not (as ascertained by enquiry long ago) result in any decrease in the subsidy. The present packets from Southampton are required for the purposes of commerce, and must, therefore, continue to run whether Mails be sent by them or not.

From H. Merivale, Esq., c. b., Under Secy. of State for India, to Secy., General Post Office, dated 5th October 1865.

I have laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council Mr. Hill's letter, dated the 14th of July last, on the subject of the proposed weekly postal communication between this country and Bombay, and the question of an increase in the rates of postage between England and India; and, in reply, I am directed to make the following observations for the consideration of Her Majesty's Post Master General.

Sir Charles Wood observes with regret that the arguments of the Director General of the Post Office in India are considered by Lord Stanley, of Alderley, to be erroneous; and that Lord Stanley, of Alderley, is of opinion that, in order to carry out the proposed additional postal service to Bombay without a largely increased charge to the State, it would still be necessary to raise the rates of Indian postage, although all postal service to Madras and Calcutta by sea should be discontinued.

The decision of the question is entirely in the hands of the Post Master General. Sir Charles Wood, however, entertains a strong impression that, if the question of postal communication with India were to be considered on its own merits, and apart from the interests of England and China on one side, and those of England and Australia on the other, the proposed weekly mail to and from England and Bombay might be provided for at a charge for postal subsidy not exceeding that now paid for the whole of the Indian service.

Sir Charles Wood, however, cannot regard the question as one merely affecting the charge on the imperial revenues. It has been the perception of the bearing of increased postal communication on the wealth and progress of a country that has induced statesmen of late years to consent to fiscal sacrifices for the purpose of obtaining it.

There can be no doubt that increased postal communication with India implies increasing relations with that country, increased commerce, increased investment of English capital, increased settlement of energetic middle-class Englishmen, and from all of these sources the wealth and prosperity of England are probably more greatly increased than that of India; and at the present day there are classes in India—not private soldiers—to whom the increase of the rate of postage between the two countries would not be only a hardship, but a positive hinderance to their progress.

Sir Charles Wood is thus of opinion, on the one hand, that the proposed increase of postage would be likely to have a most serious effect on the joint interests of England and India, and on the other, that the charge of the additional service to and from Bombay might be provided for by reductions in other parts of the Indian service; and he trusts that the further consideration of the subject may lead Lord Stanley, of Alderley, to procure from the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury the requisite authority to establish the weekly communication with Bombay without any alteration of the existing rates of postage.

I am desired to forward, for the consideration of Lord Stanley, of Alderley, a copy of a further letter, with its enclosures, which has been very recently received from the Government of India upon this subject.

From F. Hill, Esq., to H. Merivale, Esq., c. b., India Office, Dated 21st December 1865.

With reference to your letter of the 5th October last, I have to request that you will state to Sir Charles Wood that the Post Master General has brought under the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the whole of the correspondence which has taken place between the India Office and this department on the subject of the proposed weekly communication between this country and Bombay, and the recommendation on the part of His Lordship that, concurrently with this alteration, the rate of postage on letters to and from India should be increased from six pence to one shilling the single rate.

The Lords Commissioners, adverting to the objections which Sir Charles Wood entertains to the proposed increase of postage, state that they are not prepared to adopt such a measure at the present time; and that, on the other hand, they should not feel warranted in sanctioning the charge for postal communication with India which would be entailed by making the service to Bombay weekly, unless the Government of India should think fit to defray the entire amount of that increase.

To The Right Hon'ble Sir Charles Wood, Bart., g. c. b.,
Secy. of State for India.
Fort William, 22nd February 1866.

Sir,—With reference to your public despatch dated the 30th of December, and in continuation of the Governor General's telegram dated the 12th instant, we have the honor to submit for your consideration the accompanying letter, received from the Director General of the Post Office in India, on the very important question of establishing a weekly mail between England and Bombay.

In this letter, Mr. Riddell appears to us to state with equal force and justice the position of this question so far as India is concerned. It is admitted, as it is by the Post Master General in England, (and the point is indeed too clear to leave any room for question about it,) that the postal service with India should in future be exclusively to Bombay, it is difficult to understand upon what ground it can be seriously maintained that the Indian Post Office should continue to be charged with a portion of the cost of a postal subsidy given to steamers on the line between Suez and Galle for the conveyance of China and Australian mails, or why any subsidy should be given to steamers running between Galle and Calcutta.

We are of opinion that there need be no hesitation in undertaking for the present, on the part of the Government of India, to defray (in addition to a reasonable share of the cost of the service west of Suez which is used for other than Indian mails,) the whole cost of the mail service between Suez and Bombay; the entire sea-postage charged on covers between the two countries being in that case, of course, credited to the Indian Post Office.

But we do not consider such an arrangement to be altogether unobjectionable. It would apparently be based on the expectation that the service must be carried on at a loss and, if so, we venture to suggest that it would hardly be desired by England that the whole of that loss should fall upon the Indian revenues.

It has been well pointed out in Mr. Merivale's letter to the London Post Office of the 5th October, that the interests of England and India are jointly concerned in this matter. There are, no doubt, thousands in the former country to whom increased facilities for postal communication with India are just as important as they are to their countrymen living in India; and whether we look to the interests of this latter class only, or to the millions from whom Indian revenue is mainly drawn, and who have no direct interest in the matter at all, it would scarcely be generous for England to stipulate that the loss which might arise from the establishment of a proper and efficient postal service between the two countries, should be borne wholly by the Indian taxpayer.

We earnestly trust that this question will receive further and full consideration from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and that some arrangement will be assented to whereby India may obtain the great advantage of a weekly postal service with Bombay, without being compelled at the same time to pay part of the expense of maintaining another line of communication, which is no longer of any service to India.

To what an extent the postal service via Galle has ceased to be of use, even to Calcutta, we showed in our despatch to you on this subject, dated the 23rd November. We have, &c.,

John Lawrence.
W. R. Mansfield.
H. S. Maine.
W. Grey.
G. N. Taylor.
W. N. Massey.
H. M. Durand.

From H. B. Riddell, Esq., Director General of the Post Office of India, to Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept., Dated 19th February 1866.

The despatch dated the 30th December 1865, from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, transmits, with other correspondence, the decision of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on the subject of the proposed weekly postal communication between Great Britain and India, and the recommendation of Her Majesty's Post Master General that, concurrently with the establishment of a weekly mail, the rate of postage on letters to and from India should be doubled.

The Lords Commissioners decline to sanction the increased rates of postage, and also decline to sanction "the charge for postal communication with India, which would be entailed by making the service to Bombay weekly, unless the Government of India will undertake to defray the entire amount of that increase."

The first question for the consideration of the Government of India is, therefore, whether the required undertaking should be given. In my opinion the required undertaking may be given without hesitation, as there will be no increase of expense, provided that the service between Suez and India is exclusively confined to Bombay.

It is stated in Mr. F. Hill's letter dated 14th July 1865, that Her Majesty's Post Master General "fully agrees with Sir C. Wood and the Government of India in the opinion expressed of the advantage of substiuting for the present postal service with India a weekly service and in thinking that that service should be exclusively with Bombay." When a weekly service is established exclusively with Bombay, the steamers between Suez, Galle, and Calcutta would cease to carry Indian mails, and of course the Indian postal revenue would cease to pay any portion of any subsidy granted to steamers on those lines; but jointly with Ceylon, Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, China, Australia, and Great Britain would have to defray the cost of the conveyance of the mails between England and Suez; and jointly with Great Britain would pay the cost of the service between Suez and Bombay.

If, as I believe to be the case, distinct payments are made to the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the Bombay and Suez, the Mauritius and Suez, the Suez and Calcutta, the Galle and China, the Galle and Australia, the Marseilles and Alexandria, and the Southampton and Alexandria services, there could be no difficulty in fixing the share to be paid by India for the Mediterranean service, and for that between Suez and Bombay as well as for the transit through Egypt. There can be no ground for imposing on the postal revenues of India any portion of the subsidies paid on lines east of Suez upon which Indian mails are not conveyed.

The subsidy for the line between Calcutta and Galle may be altogether withdrawn, as the line will be useless for postal purposes. The line between Galle and Suez must be continued for the conveyance of the China and Australian mails; and if the Indian mails are no longer sent by that route, the cost of the Australian and China mail service will be increased by the sum heretofore paid by India; and it would appear, from the tenor of Mr. Hill's letters, that this consideration has been the ground upon which all connected with India, have been so long denied the advantage of a weekly mail to and from England, and even of four mails in the month. It is difficult to understand how the revenues of India can equitably be charged for the maintenance of a service which is useless to India; and which, for some time past, has acted as an obstacle to a very great public and private improvement. But if, on any ground of imperial policy, it is considered right to charge upon the revenues of India, a portion of the subsidies paid to British mail steamers employed between Australia, China, Ceylon, and Suez, I submit that the charge should be a distinct one, and not be allowed to interfere with the improvement of the postal communications between Great Britain and India. I think that there is reason to hope that if the rate of postage is not raised, and if a weekly mail is granted, the receipts from postage will, before long, cover the whole cost of the service.

The present postal requirements of India, in connection with Great Britain and Europe, will be satisfied with a weekly mail to Bombay. The cost of the Mediterranean lines might be reduced without inconvenience to the public by a reduction in the number of mails sent via Southampton; and even if this were not done, the additional cost of conveying four mails in the course of a year from Marseilles or Brindisi cannot be serious. Assuming, therefore, for the present, that the cost of conveying the Indian mails to and from Suez and Great Britain remains unaltered, the increased charge on the Bombay and Suez line will be the subsidy paid for 28 additional trips from Bombay to Suez and back in the course of the year, that is, for 56 mails.

In a previous communication I roughly estimated the probable cost of this service at five shillings a mile. The tender submitted by the Bengal and Bombay Steam Navigation Company Limited, asks for about three shillings and six pence; but, as the proposed rate of speed is low, it may be safe to estimate the cost at a considerably higher rate.

The Bombay and Bengal Steam Navigation Company offer to convey the mails between Suez and Bombay for a sum of £500 for each mail, that is, for £1,000 for each voyage from Bombay to Suez and back. At this rate the annual cost of the service for 52 mails in each direction would be £52,000. At the rate now paid to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the cost would be £69,544-16. As the cost of the service between Suez and Great Britain is shared between Great Britain, Egypt, India, Ceylon, Mauritius, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australia, the sum chargeable to the Indian service must be much less than half the total expense. I have not the means of ascertaining the actual cost, but do not think that I should under-estimate it in roughly calculating that it would be covered by a sum of £30,000 a year.

The result of the above calculation is, that I estimate the cost of a weekly postal service between Bombay and Great Britain at about £1,00,000 a year.

As the accounts of postage collected on Indian correspondence in England are not available, I cannot state exactly the amount now realized under this head. The whole amount collected in India on account of sea and foreign postage is credited in gross to the English Post Office. The charge of six pence per half ounce single letter consists of one penny for Indian inland postage, one penny for English inland postage, and four pence for sea postage. The sum collected in India and credited to England in the year 1864-65 amounted to £60,000, part of which consisted of French and other foreign postage. Of the remainder, one-fifth was English inland postage, the remainder was available to meet the cost of the sea service between India and England.

During the same year 1864-65, the steam postage due by the London Post Office to India was Rs. 1,74,252-1-10, representing the Indian inland charge on letters and newspapers. It would appear, therefore, that about £80,000 is now collected on the correspondence between India and England, which if available for the payment of the cost of the sea service between the two countries. There can, I think, be little doubt, when Bombay and the whole of India send and receive a weekly mail instead of two in a month, the increase of correspondence, will, before long, make up the deficiency. The service will be self-supporting.

I should have been glad to have exact accounts on which to base the above estimate, but time will not admit of my attempting to procure them, and I have some confidence that I have not over-estimated the probable receipts.

As the proposal to increase the rates of postage has been negatived, I need not discuss that part of the question.

With regard to the proposal that the Imperial and Indian Government should each pay half the subsidy, and keep all the postage they collect, I would observe that the arrangement would involve a loss to the Indian revenue, as the number of articles received by post from countries in Europe greatly exceeds the number sent from hence.

I fear that I do not rightly comprehend the reason given for the assumption that a decrease in the number of mails sent via Gibraltar to Egypt would not result in any decrease on the subsidy. Speed is not of material consequence on that line; and if the requirements of commerce between Great Britain and Alexandria are such that steamers would be on the line whether subsidized or not, it seems to me only reasonable to suppose that a very moderate subsidy would be sufficient to induce one of the competing Companies at Southampton or Liverpool to time the departure of one steamer a month, so as to suit the requirements of the Post Office; and I fail to comprehend why the same sum should be demanded for the conveyance of twelve mails a year as for forty-eight.

The importance of a frequent mail communication between India and England is so great, that I should hope that the Government of India would feel justified in at once taking upon itself the responsibility of establishing a weekly service between Suez and Bombay, and of abandoning, for postal purposes, the Suez and Calcutta line. The correspondence between Great Britain and India may be expected, before long, to defray the whole cost of the service between India and England. Any question as to the sum, if any, to be paid by India for the maintenance of other lines in the Eastern Seas is beyond my province; but I hope that the postal interests of the British and Indian public will not be sacrificed to any difference of opinion on this subject. I believe that if not at once, yet in the course of a year or two, the mail service between Bombay and England will be self-supporting; and, if so, its establishment should not be delayed because other lines are a burthen on the revenue.

FORT POLICE COURT.—24th March.

(Before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

Petty Theft.—Mahomed Husson was charged with stealing Rs. 1-6 from the person of Shaik Mahomed Abdool Cadur; and pleaded not guilty.

The prosecutor, a fireman, employed on board a steamer, was passing along the market road yesterday with Rs. 1-6 tied to his handkerchief, which was on his neck. While he was walking, he saw the prisoner untying the handkerchief, the money being already in his hand. He was made over to a policeman.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to receive six stripes.

Refusing Duty.—Ketabdeen Jeckoo and thirteen other seamen of the ship *Regina* were charged with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board the ship.

Captain Thomas Brady, the master of the ship, said the defendants were articled seamen. They refused duty yesterday morning, and asked for leave, but as the work on board did not permit of their leaving, he refused to let them go.

His Worship to defendants—You cannot get leave at your will; and surely it is a nice way of asking for leave by refusing to work on board. You must have heard that several of your countrymen are now in jail; and from what I have heard, I think they regret the step they took; though theirs was a more serious case than yours. I hope you will consider the consequences of refusing to do your duty for an imaginary grievance.

The men said they did not refuse work.

His Worship—You are, then, willing to go and work on board, whether the captain gives you leave or not, as he chooses?

The defendants, taking His Worship's advice, said that they would go to work. They were ordered to be sent on board accordingly.

Novel Theft.—Witto Babajee pleaded not guilty to a charge of stealing a panel of a door, the property of Goolam Hoosein Rogay. A servant in the employ of the prosecutor said the panel in Court belonged to the door of his master's house in Nagdevi Street. It was missed yesterday and an alarm had been raised. A policeman saw the prisoner going with it along the Moombadevi Street, and asked him how he got it, to which the prisoner made no reply. The policeman made enquiries, and took the panel to the prosecutor's house, where it was recognised by one of the servants. His Worship convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to receive fifteen stripes.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1866.

(Sixth Day, Saturday, 24th March.)

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp.)

His Lordship having taken his seat on the Bench soon after the usual time, the following gentlemen were sworn on

THE SPECIAL JURY.

John Gray, Esq.—*Foreman.*

A. R. Cormack, Esq.
T. T. Price, Esq.
C. Iggulden, Esq.
H. Coke, Esq.
A. R Ashley, Esq.
W. H. Nicholson, Esq.
J. W. H. Ilberry, Esq.
R. B. Ackroyd, Esq.
L. B. Botte, Esq.
A. C. Brice, Esq.
and
J. Beattie, Esq.

The Combarwadda Murder.—Charles Balancore and Mary Balancore pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging them with the murder of Richard Collis on the 8th instant.

The Advocate General, with Mr. Fergusson, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Barton defended the male prisoner, and Mr. O'Leary the female prisoner.

The learned Advocate General stated the case to the jury, and then proceeded to call the following witnesses:

Mrs. Ann Mann was the first witness examined. She stated, on being sworn, that she kept a boarding house in Singhur Lane and knew both the prisoners and the deceased Richard Collis. The deceased came to live with her about five months ago. He was an engineer. She last saw him alive on the 6th instant. He was about thirty years of age. He was in good health when he left her house, but complained of a slight headache and said would go out for a long walk as it might do him good. He never returned, though he did not give up his rooms. A constable came to her house on the 9th of the month. Witness accompanied him to the prisoners' house in Trimbuck Purshotum Street, Combarwadda, distant about 100 yards. Went up to Balancore's room and there saw Collis sitting on a chair with his arms across his stomach and his head against the wall: he was dead. Was certain that it was his body. He had on his usual clothes and a red flannel shirt. This was about 9 or 10 in the morning. Neither of the Balancores were in the room. Collis said to witness when he left her house that he had been drinking; but she did not observe any appearance of it herself. He slept in witness's house on the night of the 5th, and did not leave until about 1 o'clock the next day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton—Deceased said that he had a headache caused by drinking. The neighbourhood in which the prisoners lived did not bear a very good reputation.

By Mr. O'Leary.—Witness did not know either of the prisoners personally. Had heard deceased say that he and Balancore had acted as firemen together on the railway. The deceased was a very quiet man, but used to drink. He, however, attended to his work regularly. When Collis left he had on a black coat, slate coloured trowsers and waistcoat, and a red flannel shirt, similar to what was afterwards found thrown over his shoulders.

By the Jury—When deceased left her house he left all his clothes there except the suit he wore. This was the first time he had absented himself for a long period. Balancore came to her house once, but she ordered him away.

Bhugwan Bhugthawar, was in the employ of Merwanjee Bazonjee. Knew both the prisoners. They lived in his master's chawl. They came to live there on the 27th January last, and paid for the room Rs. 7½ per month. There is a gallery which runs round the house. There are other tenants living on the same floor, first floor above the ground one. Knew a European man who he had seen with the male prisoner, and at the same time saw the female prisoner in the room, Saw this person alive on the morning of the 8th instant. Had seen him there for two or three days before that: he appeared to be residing there. During that time saw both the prisoners in the room. They were talking together but did not understand what they said, as it was in English. When he last saw him alive he was sitting down. Was in the habit of demanding rent from the tenants. There was nothing due from Balancore. The deceased on that morning appeared to be in good health. Both the prisoners were there at that time. They appeared to be going on well and agreeably together. There are two windows and a door opening on the gallery. These windows and the door were usally kept open in the day time. After that went to his master's house and returned again at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He then noticed that the windows and the door were all three closed. Never saw them previously closed at so early an hour. Next saw the male prisoner at about half past 5 o'clock, when he came to witness at his hut, He said "a man has died in my house." He spoke in Hindustanee: which he appeared to understand well. Went with him to his room, when he saw the female prisoner. There were only a few articles of furniture there, which the prisoners brought with them. The cot was in one of the inner rooms. Saw the dead body, which he recognised as the sahib whom he had seen there for the last few days. The body was in a sitting posture, in a chair which had no arms. When Balancore came to witness he appeared to be in liquor, but not much. The chair was near the wall and the body was leaning against the wall, the arms were extended hanging down, the legs appeared to be extended. Was not able to say clearly in what position the arms were. The male prisoner said "come along, and show me the house of the constable." They went there. He went in and soon came out again. He then said "show me the house of another constable." Witness then said "let us go and see the havildar." They then went to another constable and afterwards went with the constable to the prisoners' room, and there saw Inspector Dadson examine the body. Early that morning the prisoner had on a pair of white trowsers and white coat. The deceased's clothes witness did not recollect.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton—The deceased had been living there for three or four days. The people living in that neighbourhood were native Christians generally—not English.

Narayen Khundoojee, in the Municipal employ, stated that he knew the deceased Collis. He was an inspector in the same department. Remembered his being absent from work one day—on a Monday. He was not at work on the three following days. Saw him on Thursday, at about noon, in the prisoners room. Went there because he wanted to get Collis' signature to some papers. Heard from the witness, Mrs. Mann, that he was at Balancore's house. On that occasion, on going to the room, he saw Collis, who came out from an inner room, where he had been lying down. Both the prisoners were in the outer room. The female was standing up and the male prisoner was leaning with his head on a stool and appeared to be the worse for liquor. The female appeared to be sober. Collis signed the papers, but spoilt one of then, being under the influence of drink. The male prisoner was the worse of the two. When deceased spoilt the paper witness told him he would have another prepared and it would be sent to him for signature. Told Collis he would send it to him by a man whose name he mentioned, Mallim, a muccadum. Witness then went away and afterwards sent the paper in about an hour's time. It was subsequently brought to him by Mallim unsigned. Witness saw the dead body of Collis on the following day.

By the Court—Witness thought that the dead body appeared to be differently dressed to what the deceased was on the previous day. The trowsers were white and dirty, while the trowsers on the corpse were a flannel texture, white mixed with a dark colour. Witness recognised the shirt produced as having been found on the body.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton—The shirt was torn and partly tied round the wound. Was at Balancore's house about 2 o'clock. At that time Balancore was very drunk. Did not remember how Mrs. Balancore was dressed. She came into the room from the verandah, and Collis from the inner room. She was quite sober.

Syed Mallim was a muccadum and knew the deceased. On the 8th instant he went to the house of Mrs. Mann with a paper from the last witness. Did not find him there, but was afterwards directed to the house of the prisoner; when he saw the female. This was about 2 o'clock. She was in the gallery, just outside the door. The door was shut close as was also one of the windows. The shutters were of wood and were shut from the inside. He told her that "he wanted the sahib's signature to a paper." She said "the sahib is gone out." Saw the male prisoner in the gallery but did not notice how he was dressed. He was going towards the room. Witness showed him the paper. He had never seen him before. Nothing was said by either of them. He did not take the paper. This was about twenty feet from where the woman stood. Witness had his back towards her. The male prisoner appeared to be in liquor and staggered a little. He looked at the paper and then went towards the female prisoner, and they were standing there when he left with the paper, which he took to his master.

In answer to Mr. Barton witness said that it was two o'clock when he was at the chawl.

Re-examined by the Advocate General.—He knew it was two o'clock because he heard a gong strike.

Michael McInery stated that he was foreman carpenter in the Municipal department, and lived at Mrs. Mann's. Knew both the prisoners and where they lived. It was about 300 or 400 yards from Mrs. Mann's house. Had been four or five times to their house. Was there all one night. The prisoners he believed to be man and wife. They lived on the floor above the ground floor, and the room opened into the verandah. The prisoner said he was a carpenter by trade and that he had been employed on the Bombay and Baroda line. Knew the deceased Richard Collis. Last saw him alive on the 8th of this month. Had known him about five months. During that time he enjoyed good health and was a strong robust man, of about 5 feet 7 inches in height. He drank occasionally but was not a drunkard. Last saw him alive on the day in question, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at Balancore's house. He then appeared to be suffering from the effects of drink, but was not then drunk. As witness was going towards the house he met the prisoner Balancore, who appeared to be sober, though he had the appearance of having had something to drink. He told him that Collis was upstairs, and then said he was going to get some grog. Witness then went up into the house where he saw Collis in the front room. He was lying down with his back towards witness and his face towards the wall. He was lying on the right hand side going in under a window. He appeared to be asleep. Witness raised him up. He shook himself and growled the same as a drunken man would do, but did not get up. Witness asked him "if he did not think it was time to knock off his drinking and get to work." He told witness to mind his own business. He was in work at that time. Mrs. Balancore came into the front room from the back room. Had no conversation with her beyond saying "good day," or something of that sort. Then came away and met Balancore, who said that he had lent Collis Rs. 16 on condition that he was to pay him Rs. 50 for it on pay day. Witness then went to his work, and at supper time, about 7 o'clock, went home. Mrs Mann's son, George Long Mann, came in and made a statement. Witness as soon as he heard that statement ran as fast as he could to Balancore's house, where he found Constable Dadson, Balancore, and the dead body of Collis. It was in a sitting posture on a chair, the head leaning back against the back of the chair, his hands were folded across his stomach. Felt the body before he saw the constable. Thought that there was a little warmth on the stomach, but on putting a looking glass to his mouth it became evident that he was dead. His legs were extended out straight: the heels resting on the floor. The arms were quite cold. He had a pair of trowsers on and a shirt thrown across the shoulders. Thought it was a red one, but could not say for certain. His trowsers were light tweed. Had remarked him wearing these trowsers before. The shirt was loosely thrown across his shoulders and was hanging down over the wound, which was in the stomach just above the navel. There was a dirty white calico bandage tied round it. About three quarters of an inch or little more of the wound was exposed. The wound appeared to have been washed very clean. Did not notice any marks of blood on the body. Saw the mark of a blow over one of his eyes: it appeared to have been scratched: there was some congealed blood on it. Was in the room five or seven minutes. Did not remain there more than a minute and a half on the first occasion. The male prisoner was not there on that occasion. On the second occasion asked the female prisoner "how long I had left before Collis was killed." She replied "not long." Witness asked her "how long?" She said she "thought about one hour." She said something to another party in the room. Heard no promises or threats used against her to induce her to say anything. There was nothing threatening or promising in the conduct of the constable.

John Dadson, inspector of police, said—On the 8th of the present month went to the house of the prisoners and there saw the last witness. The female prisoner was there. Did not hear any conversation between her and the last witness. Had a conversation with her. Witness commenced the conversation, and she made her answer all at one time. Only put one question to her. Had not then taken her into custody. But had previously arrested the male prisoner. Before putting the question to her, did not hold out any inducement or threat. Merely asked her the question. It was about a quarter past 8 in the evening. Asked her who had wiped up the blood from under the chair on which the dead body was sitting. She said "I did."

McInery re-called—The female prisoner said "deceased's body had been brought up there by some Seedees." Did not remember her saying anything else.

By Mr. O'Leary—Did not think there was any other constable there but Dadson.

By a Juror—Believed that deceased became acquainted with the prisoner in consequence of Balancore and him having worked on the railway together.

To the Court—The window was about 4 or 6 feet from the ground. The chair was placed in about the same place, but his back was turned towards the window. Did not know whether the window was closed or not. Never knew the deceased to be a quarrelsome man. He was fond of skylarking. Never saw him otherwise than a very quiet man either drunk or sober.

Inspector Dadson re-called—He said on the 8th instant he was in his house when the male prisoner came to him and said that a man had come to the house and asked for a drink of water and appeared to be sick. Witness asked him where his house was. He replied that it was down the Grant Road, on the left hand side, past the Theatre. Witness told him that it was not in his section, and directed him to Mr. Raymond, another inspector. He was a little the worse for drink. He left and came back again in about five minutes accompanied by the two natives. One of then was Bhugwan and the other a native constable of the C division. He then asked witness if he was a constable, and witness said, that he was. His manner was very different to what it was at first. He now appeared to be much excited and could hardly give utterance to his words. Witness thought that this was caused by excitement, not by drink. The prisoner then said "there was a man in the house seated in a chair quite dead, and that he had been murdered, that he did not do it." Witness then went to a house with the prisoner in Trimbuck Purshotum Street. They walked together and witness asked him where he was employed. He said that he was unemployed. The prisoner went upstairs and along a gallery to the room. This was about a quater past 7 o'clock. The room door was open. Mrs. Balancore was standing in the inner room near the door. Witness did not notice how she was dressed. The shutters were shut. He did not notice anything particular in the woman's appearance. There was a tumbler light in the side room. He saw there the dead body of a man named Collis. Witness did not know him. No one else was present, and there was no light in the back room. Did not know whether the window in that room was open or closed. When they first went in the male prisoner went to where the body was resting in a chair without arms, the head resting against the wall between it and the chair, with the left arm a little below it, the legs were straight and had the appearance as if he had fallen back into the chair. He had on a red flannel shirt with black stripes, which was thrown loosely over the upper part of the body. Did not notice the slit in the shirt until after the *post mortem* examination. There was a wound on the left side about an inch in length down under the ribs: it was cut across. Witness had to remove a part of the shirt to see the wound. There was a bandage round the body made of calico. They found a table cloth in the room which was torn and a piece of the bandage cut off to compare with that by Mr. Tighe, the superintendent of the division in which the house was. The piece did correspond. The blood on the bandage was wet. The ground under the chair was examined by witness, and some spots of blood were noticed, it looked cleaner and whiter than any other part of the room as if it had been washed. There was also some congealed blood in the crevices of the mat where it was whitest. Witness asked the female prisoner "who had wiped the floor?" She replied, "I did." Asked her no more questions. Witness continued the search of the house, and he found a shirt collar in a dirty clothes basket, in the inner room, stained with a clot of blood. Nothing more was found by witness. He was present when Mr. Tighe found in another basket a pair of trowsers spotted with blood in the front: the blood was fresh.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton—The trowsers of the deceased were buried with the body. There was more blood then on the shirt than when the witness first saw it. And it was also more torn. The shirt appeared much the same as if it had been taken off a man who had been fighting. Could not account for a man being stabbed in his belly having blood on his collar.

By Mr. O'Leary.—There were three or four baskets of dirty clothes. Witness examined the dirty clothes and found no more things stained with blood. The female prisoner answered the question about the washing of the floor in an off-hand manner.

By the Court—Did not observe whether Balancore wore any shirt collar.

By a Jurror—There were no name or initials on either the shirt or collar.

Michael Tighe, superintendent of police, stated that on the evening of the 8th instant, the last witness brought the male prisoner to the station at Mombadavie. He communicated certain facts to witness, and he ordered the constable to take him to the chowkey, and he proceeded there with him. Then went to a chawl in which the prisoners lived: it was occupied by several persons. The prisoners' apartments were on the first floor. There were about eighteen sets of apartments on that floor. On going into the room saw the body of a dead man on a chair, the head was laid back in the chair towards the wall, the legs extended out from the chair, the left arm resting on the left side, the other was resting on the table and the head inclining towards it. There were no arms to the chair and the back was broken, the upper rails being off. First looked out on the gallery and saw the female prisoner and spoke to her, asking her "who she was?" She said "she was Mrs. Balancore." Witness then asked her "how this man came by his death." She said that "about two o'clock that day a Seedee man brought him upstairs. He asked her for a drink of water, and remarked that he had been wounded in a row down stairs." Asked her if she knew the Seedee, to point him out. She said she did not. Witness then took the lamp to examine the gallery in the direction of the stairs to see if any traces of blood were to be found. Did not find any, although he examined very carefully. The gallery did not seem to him to have lately been washed, or any part of it. Then came back and told Mrs. Balancore that "it was evident that the man had been murdered in that room." Witness then went downstairs to look for a knife with which the man might have been stabbed. The female prisoner went with him and pointed out the place, but he found nothing. Told Mr. Dadson to make her a prisoner. He then continued his search upstairs for a knife. He then saw a collar marked with blood on a table in the front room. Previous to going downstairs observed that the place near the body was cleaner there as if it had been recently washed. The female prisoner was there at that time. That was subsequent to the time when he remarked about the murder. The towel now before the Court was produced by the female prisoner: it was damp and had traces of blood on it, which appeared to be recent. Then found a pair of white drill trowsers: there were several stains of blood on them. They were found in a dirty clothes basket in another room. Also found in the same basket a brown holland coat stained with blood on each sleeve and on the right shoulder. The shirt produced was over the back part of the deceased and was in its right place, but the front was torn. At the *post mortem* examination he found that the hole in it corresponded with the wound. The wound was partly exposed to view about an inch or three quarters of an inch. The bandage was found round the wound and fastened with a knot behind. He went to the house on the next day and observed a table cloth, part of it being deficient: the bandage corresponded with the table cloth precisely in length. The table cloth was found in the outer room. On the evening the prisoners were taken in charge witness took the shirt off the male prisoner. There were specks of blood on the front. It appeared as if blood had been wiped off. A piece of the shirt had been cut out for the purpose of being sent to the doctor for analysation, as was also the collar.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton—Did not enclose the collar or piece of cloth in anything when he gave it to Mr. Dadson. There was a large spot of blood on the collar but could not account for only small spots being on the shirt near where the wound was. The table cloth was lying about two yards off from the dead man.

By Mr. O'Leary—There was no mark on the shirt collar corresponding with that on the other collar.

Mrs. Mary Ann Atkinson, a widow, lived in the same chawl as the prisoners and on the same floor, but on the other side. Her son lived with her and supported her. On the 5th of the present month the male prisoner came to her about 11 o'clock. He was drunk. He had a large carving knife in his hand, about a foot long. Took the knife from his hand and kept it till 11 o'clock the next day, when the male prisoner came to her for it, but she gave it to his wife. At one o'clock in the morning of the 8th he came again with a knife in his hand. Witness shut the window on him and told him to go home. It was a large carving knife with a sharp point. It was an old carving knife—a very large one.

By Mr. Barton—The gallery was open and any one could come in at any time.

Mrs. Mann re-called—The deceased wore a shirt identical with the one produced and he was buried in the same trowsers which he wore when he left her house.

Dr. Hojel, acting surgeon to the coroner, stated that on the morning of the 9th of this month he was called upon to make a *post mortem* examination. On going to the chawl he saw the dead body of a male European sitting on a chair. There was a remnant of a flannel shirt over the shoulders and a slit in it. The wound on the body corresponded with it, and there was a bandage partly over the lower part of the wound. The bandage was of a very thin texture and there was marks of recent blood thereon. There was also stains of a deep colour on the shirt, but he could not say whether it was blood or not. Examined the trowsers and found spots of blood on them. An attempt appeared to have been made to wash a part of the right leg: they were of a grey colour and made of tweed. The hands were partly crossed in front on the stomach. The body was quite stiff. The upper part of the head from the upper part of the shoulder was resting against the wall, the legs straightened, with the heels resting on the ground. There were no arms to the chair. The bandage was twisted round the body and tied behind. The upper part of the back of the chair was broken off. The blood was dry and must have been there for some hours. Underneath the chair the matting was very much whiter than any other part. Noticed glumous matter in the crevices of the matting. The wound was vertical and situated between the eighth and ninth ribs on the left side, turning upwards. Found a wound in the left lobe of the liver penetrating up into the muscles and separating the cavity of the chest. It penetrated the left ventricle of the heart. It was in depth at least six or seven inches. The effect of such a wound would probably cause instantaneous death. Did not think it was a kind of blow that a person could inflict themselves. It must have been inflicted with a pointed instrument. It appeared to have been only one cut, but it must have been given with considerable violence. A large carving knife would be a very likely instrument indeed to inflict such a wound. If the wound had been inflicted on the person as he was sitting on the chair, the body might have remained in the same position after instantaneous death. It was not an easy position for a man to sit in. Examined some articles of clothing, a collar and a small piece of cloth, and tested them with a microscope. Received them in a sealed packet. Was quite sure the collar and piece of cloth produced were the same as those analysed, and found from the peculiarity of the substance that it was human blood. Also applied different tests, which led him to form an idea that it was blood, and then placing it again under the miscroscope found it was human blood.

By Mr. Barton—The corbuscles of the blood of the lower order of animals are of a different shape and contour to that found in human blood.

By Mr. O'Leary—The bandage might have been passed round the body, had the man been killed while sitting in the chair. The mark over the deceased's eye might have been produced by a fall either before or after death.

By the Court—It was a wound that was likely to produce a large flow of blood. Should have expected it to have produced a very large quantity of blood. A very large quantity found its way into the abdomen. Had the man been struck in a sitting position he should have expected to have found a large quantity of blood where it was actually found, in the seat of the chair, and on the floor. The body must have been in the position in which it was found before it began to stiffen. His opinion was quite in favour of instantaneous death after such a blow. Did not think it possible for a man, had he been stabbed in that manner and carried up stairs, to have spoken and asked for a drink of water.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton then rose to address the jury on behalf of the male prisoner; and commenced by imploring the jury to divest their minds of all extraneous matter and to form their judgment only upon the testimony of direct evidence bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the parties. As had been truly said by the learned Advocate General in his opening speech, the evidence against the accused was entirely circumstantial, and it was said by a high authority to be at once the best and worst kind of evidence, for if only one chain in the entire link were broken the whole of the fabric must fall to the ground. He would not pretend to say that the death of the deceased had not been caused by an assassin, but he denied that there was one tittle of evidence to show that either of the prisoners at the bar had done it. Before the jury could come to a satisfactory conclusion to say that, they must first exhaust every probable circumstance to account for the death of the unfortunate man Collis. The learned gentleman then went on to declare that he believed it to be a fact that two-thirds of the cases of crime with which this class of Europeans were charged in Bombay were attributable to the curse of drunkenness. The learned counsel next proceeded to argue that there had been no motive attempted to be shown for this fearful crime, there had certainly been no premeditation and no proof of quarrel. The place was situated in a bad neighbourhood and was open—as one of the witnesses had stated—to the world, and therefore it was quite possible that some other party not in custody might have struck the fatal blow; certainly the conduct of his client was not that of a guilty man, for he had been the first to inform the police of the sad affair, which was not the course of conduct likely to have been pursued by a guilty man, whose natural desire would have been to have got rid of the body. The learned gentleman then commented upon the finding of the bloody collar and shirt by the police, and from the circumstances connected therewith contended that they indicated the presence of a third party who was not forthcoming who might have been the one that inflicted the fatal blow. Mr. Barton went for the entire acquittal of his client, but if the jury differed with him, it was his duty to inform them that there was an alternative, and if they could without a doubt conscientiously believe that the unfortunate man really had come to his death by the hands of the male prisoner, they might find him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. There was no evidence that either of the prisoners had stabbed him. Suppose then the blow—if it had really been given at all by Balancore—was given in a fit of jealousy, or that a fight arose between them and the wound had been given in the heat of passion brought about through the accursed drink when they flew at each other like hyenas, or it might be that he had a suspicion of his wife's fidelity and had good cause for it, and in that state had inflicted the fatal wound, he would have been to some extent justified, and though he would have rendered himself amenable to the law, it would be reduced to culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Mr. O'Leary was about to address the jury on behalf of the female prisoner, when His Lordship interrupted him and said, there was not sufficient evidence against her to warrant the jury in convicting the learned gentleman's client on the charge preferred against her.

His Lordship then proceeded to sum up at considerable length, and observed that he was of opinion that the only safe verdict on the evidence that the jury could give, was one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. He then remarked upon the drunken state in which both the deceased man and the male prisoner were in at the time, and that if the blow was given by the male prisoner there must have been a sudden cause of quarrel. In regard to the female prisoner, His Lordship said that, it was quite impossible on the facts of the case to bring in a verdict against her, as it could only be expected that if the blow was struck by her husband that she should try to screen him. Then there were no marks of blood found upon any portion of her clothing, and that she might not have been in the room at all at the time, though she did do what she could afterwards to efface the evidence of the crime. His Lordship told the jury that nothing of what the woman had said in the absence of the male prisoner was evidence against him. The circumstance of the wound and the place having been washed by the female prisoner tended to show that she must have been to some extent interested. From what the male prisoner said to Inspector Dadson, that a murder had been committed in his house, and that he did not do it: it was evident that it was not a case of suicide. It was not at all probable that if the man came to his death by foul means out of the house that the prisoners would have thought about clearing up the place. As to the male prisoner being the first to give information to the police, it might be that he did that because he had not been able to get rid of the body. The evidence of Mr. Tighe went to show that it was in the least degree improbable that the deceased met with his death outside the house, there were no marks of blood to be traced outside either on the stairs or in the verandah, and if even he had have been able to walk upstairs there must have been some traces of blood from so fearful a wound. Suicide was out of the question, and death out of the premises highly improbable. The question was then, how did he come by his death? There was nothing against the woman beyond her presence, no traces of blood had been found on her. The presumption was that he must have either been killed while sitting on the chair or placed there immediately afterwards, the probability was that he came by his death there. The male prisoner had given nothing like a probable account of the way which he came by his death. It had been proved that they were both partially drunk. The question was, whether there was not some row between them, and in that row whether the blow was inflicted? The learned Judge again told the jury that he should hesitate before he directed them to say how the stab could have been given, there was probably some sudden provocation, and therefore the only safe verdict they could give would be one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The jury after consulting together for a short time, returned a verdict against the male prisoner for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and acquitted the female prisoner.

It being past nine o'clock, His Lordship reserved sentence on the male prisoner. The female prisoner was discharged by proclamation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Several typographical mistakes crept into the letter signed "W. G.," which we published on Saturday, on the present depression in Bombay. They so distort the writer's meaning, that we feel it necessary to correct the errors, by placing them and the corrections in parallel columns.

As Printed.	*As Corrected.*
It is absurd to predict all sorts of future misfortunes because we are suffering from the follies of the past. I have been overwhelmed by a tide of mad speculation—if the United Victoria and Colaba property was worth so much *before* wild enthusiasts drove the shares to an absurd premium, surely it is worth as much now!	It is absurd to predict all sorts of future misfortunes because we are suffering from the follies of the past, AND have been overwhelmed, &c.
The Frere Land Company I know too little of to speak about, but as to the Mazagon property, why, if they were equally divided into plots among the seven thousand shareholders, each one would still obtain a bit of land worth twice the present market rate of the shares. Government sold the land for forty lacs with the works and improvements effected thereon since; surely it is worth as much now! Back Bay—I dare not venture an opinion on it—is too far beyond me, but that the works are being energetically carried on day and night, I can vouch for.	The Frere Land Company I know too little of to speak about, but as to the Mazagon property, why if they were equally divided into plots among the TWO thousand shareholders, &c., Government sold the land for forty LACS. WITH the works and improvements thereon since, surely it is worth as much now! &c.

THE HON'BLE JUSTICE WESTROPP.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—May I be permitted, through the medium of your widely circulated journal, to bring to the notice of Mr. Justice Westropp, that as the Easter holidays commence from Thursday next, may not the Roman Catholics, attending the Jury in the sitting of the present Session, expect a boon at His Lordship's hands, to grant them that privilege, which cannot be avoided otherwise from Thursday to Saturday? And I trust His Lordship's usual generosity will not fail in granting it.

A CATHOLIC.

A DEFENCE OF THE APPOINTMENT OF PROTHONOTARY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—While fully agreeing in principle with your correspondent "Cornelius Nepos," and the leading article in to-day's paper, I think it is fair that in the case under review, the peculiar circumstances should be considered.

It has been said that Mr. Orr is both too young and inexperienced, but does not his former position compensate for shortcomings so trifling? There are many Liverpool men in Bombay (amongst them the clergyman who was his immediate superior), who know what Mr. Orr was at home—viz., the second Usher at Green's School in Wallasey in Cheshire, at wages about equal to those his present butler enjoys.

Surely everybody will admit without suspecting nepotism, that facts like these justify a considerate administration to pay Mr. Orr, on arriving at the age of twenty-three years, a salary as large as the Commander-in-Chief's.

24th March. UNCLE.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Can you inform me if that highly fortunate young man, Mr. Orr, is also fortunate enough to come within the rules framed for the Uncovenanted Service and entitled as a "Law Officer" to a pension after he has served this present liberal (?) Government for a period of fifteen years? Because if he is, oh, crikey! don't I wish I had an "uncle!"

I am a man certainly like Mr. Orr in one respect, for I have a head upon my shoulders, but not presuming to be gifted with such extraordinary attributes, as he possesses I sign myself yours for ever,

WANTING AND LIKELY TO WANT.

P.S.—Excuse my intruding upon your valuable time; but if you would kindly insert an advertisement for me in your far famed columns, stating that I am in want of an "uncle," I should feel awfully obliged.

Bombay, 24th March.

PRESSING AND HALF-PRESSING.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—A good deal of nonsense seems to be written on this subject. My advice is, in the name of common sense, full press up-country if you can, and half-press if you can't. The new system of lashing with iron will greatly facilitate full-pressing up-country, as soon as it is perfected in its details. As to sampling full-pressed bales, I will undertake to sample any bale, hard or soft, on any part of the bale. Of course I should adopt suitable appliances to do this. A letter signed "Mac," in a contemporary, seems to argue that a railway waggon will hold more large packages than small ones, "which," Euclid would say, "is absurd." When the Colaba Railway opens out, the cotton green will be circumscribed, so the smaller the packages the better. Coal at Chanda will help to develope full-pressing. Mr. B—— alone seems on the right tack. As an engineer, let me say, you must come eventually to full-pressing up-country, because once-packed full-packed is a saving of time, bulk, cartage, shippage, money, and trouble. Sampling, I have already pronounced on, and am prepared to prove my words.

R.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.—ITS AFFAIRS AND MANAGEMENT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In your late issue, quoting a paragraph from the last *Bombay Builder*, it is stated that this Company's affairs are in a bad way, and that they have lost their chief engineer, Mr. Latham, and that Mr. Francis King has been appointed instead. As the former gentleman has stood pre-eminent both in Bombay and the sister Presidency of Madras, for his great practical knowledge and experience, I think that the shareholders of this Company should make a searching enquiry into the management under such circumstances as these, that bids fair to render it one of the most notorious of the Land Companies, while its chief officer, in Mr. Latham, has been battling throughout against an empty exchequer to do what he has done, and the corrupt practises that never fail to creep into every undertaking of a similar nature in India.

If commissions of shareholders are considered necessary in such cases as the Joint Stock Corporation, it is equally so with the Mazagon,—that at first paid 60 lacs for their swamp,—and when everything was planned and matured to render it a success, under a new management of secretaries and treasurers, disorganization comes in, tending, I am certain, to a perfect downfall.

I would, therefore, urge my co-shareholders to have a meeting, call upon Mr. Latham and his assistant, (who, I understand, has also been dismissed for obeying the orders of his superior), to give them some information as to the affairs and prospects of the Company, as it must be quite clear to all, who have large sums invested in this undertaking, that with new secretaries, new directors, and new engineers, they cannot possibly know the extent of their responsibility in trifling, with interests of such magnitude, in the manner they appear to be now doing.

The rumours which are impressed upon the public mind are of so suspicious a character, as to urge the shareholders to protect their own interests, as all affected by the last year's crop of bubbles should.

The *able* and *experienced* new chairman, under whose whole and sole management the Company has been of late, in conjunction with the late *able* secretary, the *native board of directors* (who are also the only directors left of the notorious Alliance Financial, who melted the whole balance of the capital of the Mazagon Company, amounting to eight lacs of rupees through their own pockets), and the new and now dissolved secretaries and treasurers, Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers and Co. These should, I think, give some information to the public as to the state of the Company's affairs and its progress. I have heard of the vagaries of ignorance and inexperience, and self-interest, and ignoble bending to natives; but from the information I possess, I think the Mazagon Company, its management and its direction, appear before the commercial community of Bombay as the most notorious example of all that is ruinous to the shareholders; and at the general meeting, now so soon to be held, it is hoped that all the shareholders will insist upon a new direction, and new secretaries and treasurers. Wah! save from ruin what is left of this valuable property,

A SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, 23rd March.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Your article in to-day's *Gazette*, about the Bank of Guzerat, induces me to put similar questions, like yourself, to the promoters of the Bank of China. "Taking its rise in Mr. R. Willis, Mr. A. Grant, and the Financial Association of India and China, it flows on for a period of time till it dips out of sight. Do Mr. [illegible] Willis, Mr. A. Grant, and the Financial Association, the reputed founders of the Bank, think that they can institute a Bank, make a call upon the shareholders, instruct the Financial Association to receive the money, and, then, say nothing more about it to the shareholders until it pleases themselves."

As a holder of several allotment letters, purchased at exhorbitant premiums during the share mania, and these standing in the names of the promoters, I would request them to make public "some desirable information about the Bank, with which their names are already associated." Where is the money of the Bank? Who has control over it? Do they intend to carry on the Bank; and when? It is nearly two years since the Bank was brought into existence.

A HOLDER OF ALLOTMENT LETTERS IN THE BANK OF CHINA.

SIND.

We regret to report that Mr. Claudius, Storekeeper of the Mekran Telegraph Department, committed suicide last Thursday at Kotree. A *post mortem* examination was held on the body by the Civil Surgeon, when it was discovered that he had taken poison a few hours previous.—*Sind Summachar, March* 19.

A Shocking Occurrence.—Last Friday morning, we received the distressing intelligence of the death of Mr. H. G. A. Claudius, Storekeeper at Kurrachee, of the Indo-European Telegraph Department. Mr. Claudius left Kurrachee on the Saturday previous by train, with the intention, it seems, of leaving Sind. He held a very good appointment, but being of an extravagant disposition, he involved himself in debt to a large amount; unable to meet his creditors who had become pressing in their demands, he determined on quitting the place. At Kotree he heard that a warrant had been issued for his apprehension on a charge of breach of trust, at the instance of the Telegraph authorities; this led the unfortunate young man to distroy himself, which was effected by taking a large dose of opium. He was found dead by the servants of the Travellers' Bungalow, where he was staying on Thursday forenoon. An inquest was held on the remains, and the cause of death ascertained by medical examination, the verdict returned being, that death was caused by opium taken by the deceased when in a state of temporary insanity. The body was interred in the Kotree grave yard on Friday morning. Mr. Claudius is a native of Madras where he has a father and a large number of relations, who will feel his death acutely, for he was always held to be a promising young man and was, moreover, engaging in his manners.—*Our Paper, March* 20.

BENGAL.

Orders have been issued by Government, that Europeans will on no account be allowed to enter the territories subject to the King of Burmah.—*Hurkaru, March* 19.

MADRAS.

Lieut. Brander.—This officer belonging to the late 37th Bengal Infantry, is now a prisoner in the Main Guard in Fort St. George, on a charge of having deserted in August last, from the regiment with which he was appointed to do duty. Mr. Brander, we believe, has done good service during the past ten years, and was in the Volunteer Cavalry under General Havelock, having been present at every engagement in the Lucknow country through the troublous times of 1856-57. Pecuniary embarrassments seem to have led to the unwise step taken by Mr. Brander, which must result in his trial by General Court Martial. It is to be hoped that a gallant soldier, such as Mr. Brander has proved himself to be, will not be utterly ruined by the one unfortunate mistake of which he appears to have been guilty. He was for several months in Calcutta after leaving his Regiment, and only arrived at Madras by the last coasting steamer. His photograph was sent to the military authorities here, and he was thus easily recognised and taken up at the Clarendon Hotel on Friday evening last.—*Athenæum and Daily News, March* 19.

Information of a painful character reached Madras on Sunday night, to the effect that Mr. Constable Kelly of the Mofussil Police, and doing duty at St. Thomas' Mount, had been shot by a European named Baker of the Royal Artillery. This man, it would seem, had deserted from his barracks, carrying with him his arms and ammunition. The circumstances having been reported, the Police were soon on his track, and the unfortunate Kelly, the foremost in the chase, had hardly come to within a dozen paces' distance of the run-away, when Baker turned and deliberately fired at the Constable, killing him on the spot. In the struggle that ensued, one of the Policemen was wounded in the hand. Baker is at present a prisoner in the Main Guard; but will, no doubt, be made over to to the civil power to stand his trial.—*Id., March* 20.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Balasore on the 10th instant, at about half past 6 p. m. The direction of the vibration was from East to West, and a sort of rumbling noise accompanied it.—*Mofussilite, March* 20.

News has been received from Cabul up to the 6th March.

Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan acts as ruler of Cabul, but there are signs of dissensions among the leaders of his party. Sirdar Mahomed Ashur Khan, Mahomed Shuruf Khan, Wullee Mahomed Khan and others, are raising troops on their account; the army is disorganised and the soldiers are ready to join the standard of him who gives the most pay.

The Ameer is said to have been reinforced by two regiments and 200 horsemen from Herat, and to be preparing for an advance on Cabul. It is said that Mohamed Azim Khan has been solicited to send the Khutba in the name of the Akhond of Swat, so that all the followers of the Khan should rally round him—but declined for the present.

Endeavours are being made to induce Futeh Mohamed Khan, at Jalalabad, to join Mohamed Azim Khan's party.—*Lahore Chronicle, March.* 17.

A most remarkable resolution, showing the deep interest taken by Hindoos in the Native Convert Re-marriage Bill has been arrived at, at a numerous meeting held yesterday morning in the city of Lahore. The agitation, we believe, is very great in the two cities of Lahore and Umritsur. The Hindoos imagine that the Bill in question, levels a below at their religion, and they are in consequence in a state of great excitement.

It was unanimously agreed by those present at yesterday's meeting, to telegraph the following to Mr. Whitley Stokes, Assistant Secretary for the Home Department, Calcutta.

"We humbly request that one week's delay be given us for the consideration of the Native Convert Re-marriage Bill. The objections of the Raeeses of Bareilly and Delhi, only reached us yesterday, and we have therefore no time to state our own views before the 24th instant, which is the date fixed for the decision of that Bill. We would, as loyal and respectful subjects, respectfully submit our objections to it for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and again humbly beg for a week's delay being given us to gather the opinions of the Hindu population of Lahore and Umritsur." This was sent off in the name of fifty Raeeses.—*Id.*

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BANKS.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

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London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	
3 do.	at 1s. 11½d	
2 do.	at 1s. 11½d	
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	
On demand	at 1s. 11¼d.	

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts........ 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.— *Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

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On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
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" Madras and Pondicherry.
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" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
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At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £3,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
4 do. do.	2s. 0½d.
3 do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
2 do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
1 month's do.	2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England	2s.
On Ireland and Scotland	1s. 11¾d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... 6 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 1d. "
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
On demand .... 2s. 0½d. "
On Scotland do. } 2s. 0½d. "
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1¼d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 15/16d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0½d. "

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 23rd March 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.	
" 4 "	2s.	0¾d.	"	
" 3 "	2s.	0½d.	"	
" 1 "	2s.	0¼d.	"	
" on Demand	2s.	0¼d.	"	
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s.	0d.	"	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.	1s.	11¾d.		

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Intreest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 at 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. " Demand .... }
Do. Scotland .... } 2s. 0½d.
Do. Ireland .... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 " "
Do. 6 " .... 4 " "
Do. 12 " .... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 shares of Ten Pounds each.

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.

Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " " 5 " "
" 12 " " " 6 " "

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ......10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per rupee.
3 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
2 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	"
1 do. do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
Demand.	2s. 0d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " " 6 " "
12 " " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
" 3 months' " " 4 "
" 6 " " " 5 "
" 12 " " " 6 "

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSKY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares, of Rs. 400 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—
For 3 months............ 5 per cent.
" 6 " .... 6 " "
" 9 " .... 7 " "
" 12 " .... 8 " "
And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital—£1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each.* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1d.	per rupee.
4 "	2s. 0¾d.	"
3 "	2s. 0½d.	"
2 "	2s. 0½d.	"
1 "	2s. 0¼d.	"
On Demand	2s. 0d.	"

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 19th February 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશ્યુલા લંડન અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयन पनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना बाक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.

Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
H. J. Marsden, Chief Manager.
Charles Iggulden } Managers.
H. G. Seaman, }
H. S. Marsden, Accountant.
A. H. Wildy, Assistant Accountant.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्याक अफ हीदुसटान, चना, अड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	106,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do.	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" On demand do.	2s.	0d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Do. at 3 do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.	
Do. at 2 do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.	
Do. at 1 do.	1s. 11d.	do.	
On Demand	1s. 10½d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Important to Everybody.—For more than thirty years these remedies have been ranked before all curative agents, for the all-sufficient rea or that they never can be wrongly used in either extern or internal diseases. Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed on the throat and chest in sore throat, enlarged glands, chronic cough, and wheezings. In common catarrh and influenza, the Ointment, well rubbed upon the walls of the chest, aided by a few dozes of the Pills, soon effects a cure. The same treatment, judiciously followed up removes diptheria, astahma, broncitis, pleurisy, and prevents the deep inflammation resulting in abscess or ulceration, so apt to ensue when throat or chest complaints are neglected.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	" 15	"
Do. Do.	" 13	"
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	" 38	"
PORT (Carbonell's)	" 32	"
SHERRY do.	" 32	"
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co.) 1 Doz. cases	" 30	"
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen	" 30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen	" 30	"

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	"
2 " pts.	14	"
Old Tom	Rs. 20	"

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co.'s Stocks of the above, although much diminished by the large and continued demand, still include the following:—

CHAMPAGNE, third quality. A wonderful Wine at the price (Rs. 26). It is recommended as thoroughly good and wholesome, to the many in this country, who, under medical advice, drink no Wine but Champagne.

SPARKLING MOSELLES, first and second qualities. Wines of unquestionable excellence.

AMONTILLADO SHERRY.—A small quantity of this exquisite fluid still available (Rs. 36.)

WHITE SEAL SHERRY.—The surprising quality of this, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s cheapest Sherry, will show consumers the class of Wines in which that House deals (Rs. 20.)

PORTS.—The quality of these Wines has afforded felicitation both to purchasers and sellers (Rs. 28 and Rs. 24.)

BRANDIES.—The stock of the Rs. 33 quality being small, Consumers are recommended the Yellow and White Seals (Rs. 28 and 22) which almost vie with the first in delicacy.

OLD-TOM, and the other Spirits are such as only Messrs. C. P. & Co. know how to select.

LIQUEURS.—These may be heard of from any connoisseur of this city.

Price list on application. ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do.	40
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	28
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. Yellow Seal	28
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Claret Light Capsule	Rs. 15
Do. do. Pints	" 8

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, in Poona, a HOUSE for 12 months or season, in East Street. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the office premises at present occupied by Messrs. R. BELL, MILLER & Co. in Military Square, from 1st May to 31st October next, at Rs. 200 per month. Apply to COUPLAND & Co.
Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

TO LET, an OFFICE in No. 16, Meadow Street. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, at Poona, from the 1st of June next, a commodious BUNGALOW, near the Railway Station, now in the occupation of the Hon'ble RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY. Apply to M. S. MOSES.

TO LET, from the 1st May next, on Malabar Hill, a commodious BUNGALOW, now in the occupation of Colonel Barr. Apply to M. S. MOSES.

THREE HOUSES TO LET at Middle Colaba. For further particulars apply to
No. 33, Middle Colaba, K. R. COLAH.
Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the large HOUSE and PREMISES situated at Colaba, at present occupied by Cursetjee Fardoonjee, Esq. Apply to
GEORGE WHITLEY, Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).
7th March 1866.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India.*

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, an airy and commodious Upper Storey BUNGALOW, with Outhouses, situated at Back Bay, near the Marine Lines, and now occupied by Messrs. J. and W. Watson & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. M. E. Meherjee & Co., No. 2, Forbes Street.
SORABJEE PALLONJEE MEHERJEE.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET, HOUSE No. 8, Church Gate Street; LALL BAUGH, Parell; a GODOWN in Mody Street; and EWART'S LODGE, at Matheran. Apply to
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 21st March 1866.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), a commodious upper storied BUNGALOW, beautifully situated on the summit of the Chinchpoogly Hill, commanding a truly magnificent view of the sea and land all round. It consists of 5 Bed, 4 Bath, Dining and Drawing Rooms, with Verandah, Stable and Coach House for 6 Horses and 4 Carriages. Good accommodation for Servants. Rent reasonable. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) 1st and 3rd Floor of the HOUSE in No. 9, Hornby Row, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), several (small and large) HOUSES, in different localities, viz:—Colaba, Byculla, Mazagon, Chinchpoogly, Grant and Falkland Roads. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO LET, the DWELLING HOUSE situated at Colaba, next to the Gun Carriage Factory. Apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Apollo Street, Fort.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.
WALLACE & Co.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.

Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice President.

George Durrant, Esq.	C. E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq.	D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq.	W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq.	G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq.	C. J. Cockburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	" MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	" DENT & Co.
Shanghai	" DENT & Co.
Mauritius	" BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	" DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	" DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	" Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	" ELDER & Co.
Sydney	" FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	" DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley, Advocate General.
Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, Esq., M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	31	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

FOR SALE.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

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15th March, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

USEFUL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	as.
Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code	14	8
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15th March 1866. CHESSION & WOODHALL.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times,* July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet,* April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives."

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Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
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Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of Munsookbhoy Boggoobhoy.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at the Share Bazaar, at 2 o'clock P. M., 2 Shares, Nos. 518 and 519 of the Free Land and Reclamation Company, on account and risk of Chottabhoy Mottychund.

TERMS—CASH.

FOR SALE.

A very handsome half English and half Kattywar Mare, rising 5 years old, height 15, the property of an Officer left the Presidency. For price and other particulars apply to
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
8, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th March 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.
500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
200 " Domestics.
300 " T. Cloths.
7 cases T. R. Sarries.
3 Cases Buttons.
10 " Glassware.
2 Cases Alabaster Vases and Fruits.
20 Dozen American Chairs.
10 Cases Wall Paper and borders.
1 Case Sarries.
2 Cases Jamdany.

By order of Messrs. A. H. Huschke & Co., and on account and risk of the Indentor Jamnadass Toolsidass:—
1 Case Gilt Frames.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 25th March 1866.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on TUESDAY next, the 27th instant—
70 Dozen best Vermouth.
4 Cases Table Salt.

A quantity of Blackwood Furniture, handsome Mirrors, Trichinopoly and China Cigars and Cheroots, Treasure Chest, &c.

Ex "PLANET."

Now landing and will shortly be exposed for sale, an invoice of superior Brown Holland, Drill, Flannel, Drab Hats, Alma and Navy Caps, French Peak Braided Caps and Corded Bands, Cloth Balmorals, Tweed, and Blue Velvet Caps, Black and Corded Band Caps, Westend Felt Hats, Mixed Tweed Hats, Regent Ties, Brother Sam Scarfs, Wool Shirts, Washing Ties, Eurekas, Roman Scarfs, Seamless ½ Hose, Linen Collars, Parasols, Sun Shades, assorted Pekin's Carriage Sun Shades, Paper Collars, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P. M., precisely, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Auction at the Share Bazaar, Meadow Street, (10) Shares of the Central Bank of Western India, on which Rs. 250 per Share have been paid, the above will be sold on account and risk of Kesowjee Wagjee, by order of Jugjeevun Dial.

FOR SALE.

Extensive Brick Fields with Machinery and Buildings, now on the ground situated at Salsette, well worth the attention of Contractors and Building Companies. For particulars as to conditions of sale &c., apply to the undersigned.

The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.

One thoroughly and completely appointed Park Phaeton with Grey Arab Horse, Silver Plated Harness, &c., &c., Rs. 1,400.

One Shigram in good working order, Horse warranted and in first class condition, also lamps, Silver Plated Harness, and all appartenances. Rs. 1,000.

A Childs Pony in excellent condition. Rs. 50.

The above may be seen on giving one hour's notice.

ON COMMISSION.

One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies by Sprague, of Finsbury, London.

One handsome Cottage Piano, with all the latest improvements, by the same maker.

One Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Messrs. Ivory and Praugly, sole makers of the Patent Grand Lever Key.

A few dozens Firth and Sturdey's Brandy, highly recommended.

CARRIAGES TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on account and risk of Constituents.—THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Room on the Esplanade, next to Book and Tract Society—

7 English-built two-wheeled Poney Dog Carts, with silk moveable, and Tin Canopies, and sets of plated mounted Poney Harnesses, all ordered and expressly adapted for up-country.

1 Ditto two-wheeled Ladies' Basket Cart, with silver plated Poney Harness, complete.

1 Very handsome and highly finished four-wheeled Dog Cart, with Lamps and Shaft.

1 Handsome English-built Napoleon Phaeton, with Lamps, Shafts, and set of plated Poney Harness, complete.

Also at the same time will be put up for sale, without reserve:—

2 very neat and highly furnished Miniature Broughams, Circular glass in front, Venetian on Sides and open Back.

1 Ditto small Canoe Landau Sociable by Corben and Sons, of London. These 3 Carriages are worth an inspection; they are of the class rarely exported for Indian Market, the property of a Gentleman, who does not require them.

A Fashionable and elegantly finished side light Coach, with handsome hammer cloth, with plate glasses to drop all round, and Venetian Blinds made to draw up and down with racks and pullies hang, upon a set of highly tempered steel springs, painted in the best manner, rich lace and picked out red fine lined with very handsome lamps, Pole and plated Pole and chain, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre. Cost in England £326.

A very handsome and neat small four seated open Carriage, lining of the best Marano leather with lamps, Pole and Shaft by E. Kesterton, Long Acre. Cost in England £168.

A new English built Cab Buggy on C. spring with lamps.

A very small Charming and Miniature Brougham, by McNaught and Smith.

Just landed ex *Mahluxmee.*
By order of Dorabjee Hormusjee Milliner.

On account and risk of Messrs. Short Short & Co., of London.

A very neat and highly furnished new English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring with Lamps, by Thomas Starton of London, and five Sets of very best Buggy Harnesses, some with double Buckles and warranted plated on German Silver.

Also at the same time will be put for sale.

A very handsome Iron Grey Arab Saddle Horse, high 14/3, aged 5, off with soundness certificate, the property of a gentleman, having no need of a Saddle Horse.

The Horse to be seen from 3 o'clock, on the day of sale.

Several new different kinds of Carriages. Full particulars will be given in future advertisement.

The above Carriages will be on view at 2 o'clock on the day of sale.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.
Bombay, 26th March 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
12 Bales Grey Madapollams.
10 " " Longcloths.
15 " " Jacconets.
10 " " T. Cloth.
9 Cases T Red Scarfs.
7 " Grey and White Dhoties.
15 Bales Mule and Water Twist.
3 " T Red Twist.
3 Cases Nutmegs.
5 Crates Dark blue Egg Cups.
1 Case India Rubber Bands.
1 " Silk Braid.
1 " Blacking.
1 " Matches.
15 Cases Preserved provision consists of green Peas, Lobsters, Oysters, &c.
1 Case Confectionary.
2 Cases Wall Papers.
A few Seed Cleaning Machines.

On account of the first purchaser Haseum Khukee & Co.:—
5 Cases superb Cut Glass, Crystal Table Lamps.
On account of first purchaser:—
39 Iron Folding Bedsteads.
2 Cases Honey Comb Sponge.
3 " Fine small Turkey Sponge.
On account of Caderbhoy Tyebjee, by order of Messrs. Blackwell & Co.
20 Kegs, each 1 cut, dry whitelead.
On account of underwriter:—
1 Large Fireproof Safe by Tann.

An Invoice of Oilman Stores by Cross and Blackwell, consisting of Pickle, Vinegar, Salad Oil, Jams and Jelly, Bon Bon, Casague, Muskatal Rasins, Turkey Figs, Crystalize Fruit, French Plums, Patent Preserved Glastes, Burkley and Pine Cheese, Bacons, Hams, &c.

SALE OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER "JEDDO."

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Bombay, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Iron Steamer *Jeddo,* 1,632 tons gross register, as she lies on Chowl Kadoo, with such as Cargo, Machinery, Fittings, Spars, &c. She is comparatively a new vessel, having been built at Birkenhead, by John Laird, in 1859.

N. B.—A deposit of 50 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid immediately after the sale, and the balance on the day following. For all other particulars, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By order of Dadabhoy Manockjee Vucha, the Mortgagee, on account of Mohamed bin Abdoola Furray, the Mortgager.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a piece of ground situate near Camateepoora, on the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road, with Dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 30,000 square feet, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Tanner, south by the Foras Road, east by the property of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Oomreegur, and west by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT EGUTPOORA.

On THURSDAY, the 12th April, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, a piece of Ground at Egutpoora, containing 3 acres, with a small Bungalow thereon, lately belonging to Mr. W. Butt, by him sold to Mr. B. H. Cama. The property is well situated on a hill near the Railway Station, and is subject to an annual rent of Rs. 15 to Government.

For further particulars, applications may be made to the Auctioneers, or to J. L. BRODIE, Esquire, Manager to Mr. B. H. CAMA's Trustees.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andaree, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000.

2 Beautiful Miniature, Drawing-room Billiard Table with Cues, marking Board, and complete, from a first class maker.

Bombay, 26th March 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10 Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, PIANOFORTE, &c., AT MALABAR HILL, (BEHIND THE MALABAR CASTLE.)

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Square Pianofortes, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., the property of Col. J. A. BALLARD, R. E., and also the property of a gentleman proceeding to England. The same comprises, Rich Cut Glassware, Dinner and Tea Set, Plated Hot water Curry Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Salvers, Single and Piano Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Knives, &c., and the furniture Carved Blackwood, such as Circular, Dining and Camp Tables, Sideboards, Dumb Waiter, Book Shelf, Screens, Chairs, Plated 3 light and Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Drawing-room Table, Conversation Couches, Ottomans, Carved Drawing-room and Easy Chairs, Pier and Card Tables, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte by "John Broadwood and Sons," Carved 4 Post, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Clothes, and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Camp and Child's Cots, Copper Cooking Utensils, and dispense articles.

AT 1 P. M.

An English-built Light Sociable Carriage, with a pair of serviceable Grey Horses, and a Set of Plated Mounted Harness, Side Saddle, Stable Gear, a Shigram, &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Monday, the 26th instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 25th March 1866.

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